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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 247— BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	13,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	16,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	16,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,388
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@ ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..		8,388
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA ..	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
22nd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
26th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia via:
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,984	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,984	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
18th Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 9-30 a. m.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 9 a. m.
22nd ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
24th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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L. F. TUCKER. Manager.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY. Manager.

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Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jalandur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
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The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted.
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Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
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Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
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3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
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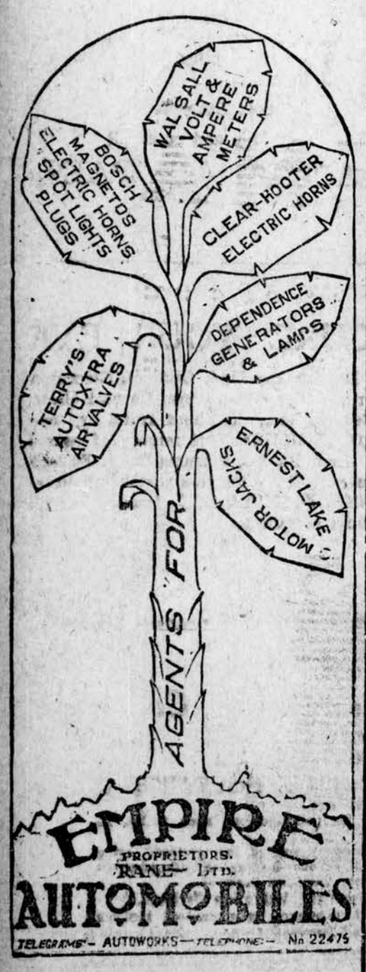

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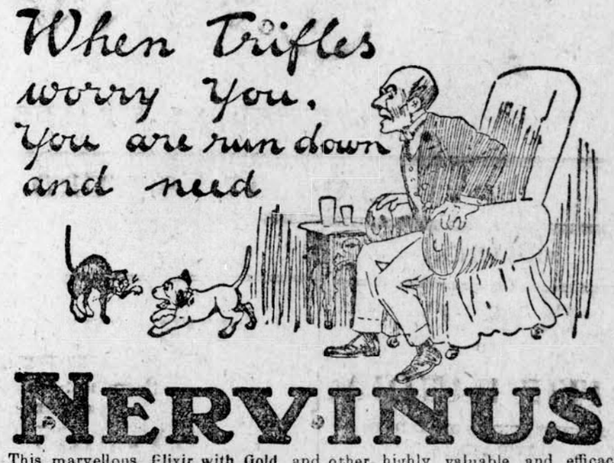

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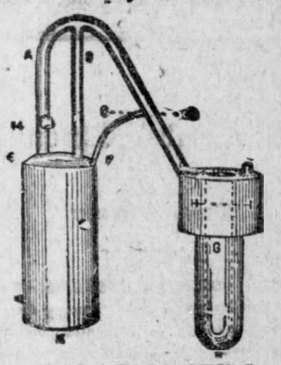

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FIRE.
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CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
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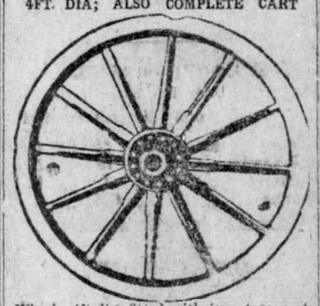


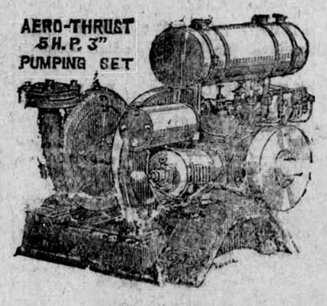
Wheels 4ft dia, fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle F. O. R. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohsla, BOMBAY. No 4.
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address:"VISITOR", Bombay.

OPTIMUS

OPTIMUS

THERE ARE OVER 5,000,000
"OPTIMUS"
Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.
SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.
AGENTS :—
CLUBWALLA & Co.
10, Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PORTABLE PUMPING SET



Sole Agents :
S. NAVALKAR & SONS.
Agricultural Merchants, and Importers
Bombay 2; & Poona.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SANITARY INSPECTOR for large Construction Camp in Poona District. Apply Box No. 539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20930

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. LALA AND CO., Solicitors, above Bazar Bank.
A R215

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, THE CHHATBAR COY., 4, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
A R195

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for Iron and Steel and Bazaar Hardware, good salary and Commission to the right man. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20932

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGER, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERK, etc., for a big Bank to be opened shortly with its H/O Amritsar and branches in various Principal Towns. Cash security most essential. Apply to—CAPTAIN J. W. MASSAY, Amritsar.
A 20913

WANTED—A MISTRY, well conversant with all details of construction of Building Works from start to finish. Salary upto Rs. 150 according to qualifications. None but those having thorough experience of such work need apply, stating age and sending copies of certificates, to Box No. 531 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R187

SALARY Rs. 100—260 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an entirely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE. S. RAWALPINDI.
A S

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER. Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experience, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Harisingh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A20772

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available, stating age, qualification; salary required and terms, if any, to propose informing games and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20925

WANTED—One OFFICER-IN-CHARGE and one ASSISTANT for the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory to be opened shortly in Ahmedabad on a pay of Rs. 250-5-400 and Rs. 100—10—200 respectively (inclusive of conveyance allowance.) The former should possess qualifications of B. Hy. or similar other qualifications such as B.Sc. possessing knowledge of Chemistry and Bacteriology from the Tata Research Institute and the latter i.e. his Assistant should possess the qualifications of L.C.P.S or similar other qualifications. Applications for both the posts will be received in this office upto 20th November, 1924. (Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 15th October, 1924.
A 20947

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT by a young Gujarati Hindu, knowing Typewriting, Correspondence Accounts. Best reference. Please write to Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 216

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Riceardson and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R173

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cowasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for Offices and Residences.
220

TO LET—Santa Cruz ground floor, nice BUNGALOWS with garden, pipe connections for small Hindu family. Rent Rs. 65. Apply Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 210

TO LET.—Near Kennedy Bridge, half portion of ground floor and separate rooms of Kennedy House, from 1-11-1924. Apply PRANJIVANDAS NARSILAL there or Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombaikhana.
C R211

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R52

FLAT GROUNDFLOOR in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Motlibai Streets, Byculla Drawing, Dining, 4 Bedrooms, etc., Rent Rs. 135, also garage. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R181

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakhani Mansion, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Convenience.
C 221

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20891

AVAILABLE.—Second-hand CARS and LORRIES in tip top condition. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD. Lamington Rd., Off Jacob Circle.
JA 20895

GENUINE SPARE PARTS for 5 Ton Berna Lorries. Indentor unable to accept. Full particulars from Box No. 537, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 20922

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TENNIS BALLS for disposal. Not much used. Offers invited. For particulars apply Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 20880

OLIVER NO. 9.—OLIVER TYPEWRITING MACHINE No. 9, Brand New. Packed in the Manufacturer's original Cases. To be sold for Rs. 215 only. Write, I. V. VYAS, 97-B, Sankli St., Byculla, Bombay, 8. Telephone 41117.
G 209

FOR SALE—Picture Postcards X'mas Cards, rich playing cards, superior coat brushes, Sheffield Table Knives Pocket Knives Steel Scissors Electric Pocket Lamps at extraordinary cheap prices. Apply Post Box 564, Bombay.
N R207

TYPEWRITER—Corona latest Rs. 207, Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 65, 5, 105, 9 Rs. 145, Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 and Rs. 135, Remington No. 9 Gujarati or Marathi Rs. 145, Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt very cheap.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Century Building, 331, Hornby Road, above Bombay Perfumery Mart, Fort, Bombay.
N

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Apply for further particulars and booklet to:—

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 8, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex ...	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	190
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 130, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
T 8

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

PROPERTIES WANTED—Wanting to give Forty to Fifty Thousand Rupees on the first mortgage of a sound building at good interest. Write to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R206

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rupees 50,000 to start Oil Mill guaranteed prospects. Apply to P. VINAYAKRAO, Malvan, District Ratnagiri.
R R223

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Have you noted our results in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY Examinations of 1924.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 35 p.c.
NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS 70 p.c.

We stand first in Bombay Presidency in LONDON Chamber of Commerce Examination in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, Kalkadevi.
M S

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—All to buy the MYSTERIES OF NATURE. The book gives all round happiness. Apply for full particulars to DURJODHAN'S HERBAL HOME, P.O. Box No. 11416, CALCUTTA (B).
L

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

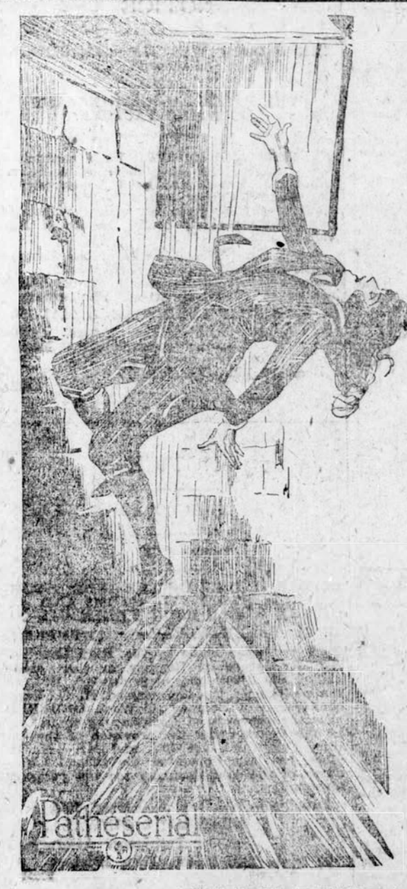
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna ostage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.



RUTH OF THE RANGE

THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL IN 15 EPISODES STARTS TO-NIGHT

A FILM FULL OF INTRIGUE AND PLOTTING.

A PICTURE PACKED WITH SENSATIONAL ADVENTURES AND EXCITEMENT.

EVERY REEL A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.
BREATHLESS PURSUITS AND ESCAPES.
SEE RUTH ROLAND'S PERPETUAL FIGHT WITH DEATH

EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF
EACH EPISODE CRAMMED WITH NERVE-TINGLING AND PERILOUS INCIDENTS.

TO-NIGHT :: :: TO-NIGHT

EPISODES ONE AND TWO

THE LAST SHOT
AND
THE SEETHING PIT

ALSO PATHE GAZETTE
A PLEASANT JOURNEY
(OUR GANG COMEDY)

PATHE CINEMA

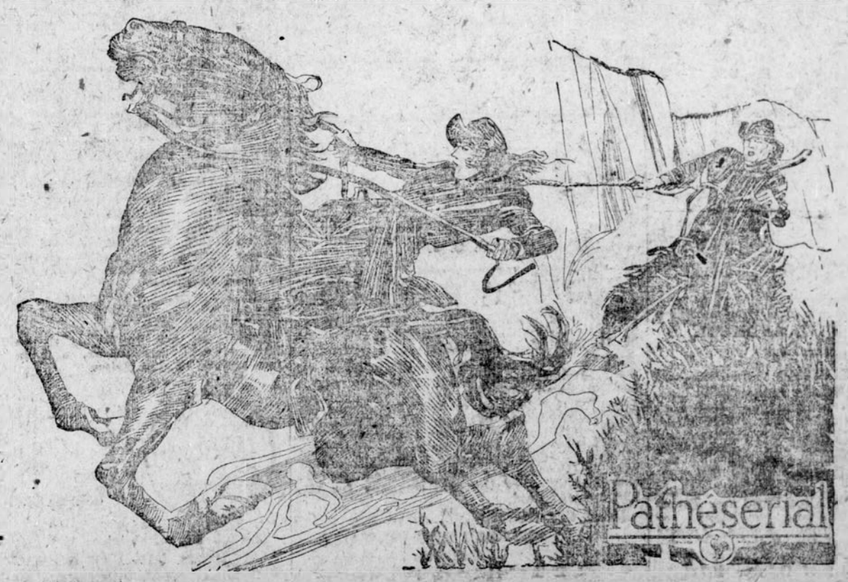
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT: 6, 8, & 10. MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5-30 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE



PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent CHARGEMEN BOILERMAKER for work in the Engine Running Sheds on this Railway.

Applicants are to submit copies of their certificates and to give all particulars of their qualifications, etc., to the AG. CHIEF TRANS: SUPERINTENDENT.

Salary will be fixed according to their qualifications within a maximum of Rs. 360 per mensem.

A preference will be given to men retrenched.

I. W. STOKES.
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 14th October, 1924.
20919

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY or individual Capitalists to start Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Gadgucha on Bombay Delhi Muttra line of B.B. & C.I. Railway. Fertile Cotton area, good labour supply; water level very much near the surface all time; no other Mill within one hundred miles radius. For further particulars and concessions negotiate with MINISTER, DEWAS 2, CENTRAL INDIA.
20867

MADRAS RACES 1924-25.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that First Entries for the Madras First Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, 11th November, 1924. Entries for the 1st Extra Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1924. Full particulars and Prospectus of the Meetings, may be had on application to the Secretary, Madras Race Club, Saidapet, P. O., Madras.

H. A. HILDEBRAND,
Major,
Secretary,
20931 Madras Race Club.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company, Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) Dist. Satara on SUNDAY, the 2nd November, 1924, at 5 p.m. to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st July, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/their remuneration.

To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of October, 1924, to the 16th day of November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi,
Dated 12th October, 1924
20955

NOTICE

RE: PROPOSED SALE OF PROPERTY AT VERSOVA NEAR ANDHERI.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the immoveable property at Versova known as Khorshed Lodge. Intending purchasers should communicate their offers in writing to N.H. Moos, Esqr, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 1384 of 1924 The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Limited versus The Bank of Morvi, Limited and others at his address Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Moos at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Dated this 17th day of October 1924
20950

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE
UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following:—

1. The Globe, the Crown and the Gaiety—R. Venkiah Naidu's Cinema Theatres in Madras together or separately.
2. (a) A large film taking studio shed with glass roof and sides in No. 9, Clemens Road.
   (b) A dwelling house No. 10, Clemens Road.
   (c) Shop premises occupied by Stocking and Sons.
   (d) A piece of land with foundation laid for a shop or dwelling house adjoining the premises of Stocking and Sons.
3. The film producing apparatus consisting of a printing machine, a cleaning machine, a perforating machine, drying drums with motor attached and water tank and one Moy's film taking camera.
4. The negative films of BHISHMA PRATHIGNA, GAJENDRA MOKSHAM and NANDANAR.
5. Piece of land in Habibulla Sahib Street, Jam Bazaar, Triplicane.
6. Two pieces of land in Dent's Gardens, Mount Road, Madras.

For further particulars, please apply to:—
E. F. GREATOREX,
Receiver in C. S. No. 605 of 1922.
113, Armenian Street,
George Town, MADRAS.
20956

NOTICE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., AT NAVSARI.

THE undersigned the Liquidator of the Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction the following property on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Company at Navsari.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Ryatwari land, containing by admeasurement 11 Acres, 20 Gunthas or thereabouts included in Survey Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Vijalpur village near Navsari but now sub-divided into 7 enclosures and the Mill buildings, Chawls, Godowns, Outhouses, and other structures and Mill Machinery and Power and Lighting Plant, Seed-Crushing Machinery, Cake Grinding Machinery, Rotary Oil Mill Department, Oil Refining Plant, Soap making Plant, Vegetable Ghee, Plant and Workshop Machines and Tools.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Attorneys, for the Liquidator at their office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1924.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
20887

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 2 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, 1924 for works in the construction of Reinforced Concrete Chawls (one room tenements) for the Poor at Parel Road (Scheme 43.)

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a receipt for deposit of Rupees one thousand to be paid to the Secretary and Chief Accountant of this Board at the Improvement Trust Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, in cash or public 3 1/2 per cent Government Loans of the face value of Rupees one thousand seven hundred, or other Public Securities of the market value equivalent to Rs. 1,000 each to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract. Tenders shall be delivered in Sealed covers at the Engineer's Office near King's Circle, Matunga.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of Board,
(Sd.) N. D. KATRAK,
L.C.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.
Ag: Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay (19).
16th Oct. 1924.
20946

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO.
M. G. RAMCHANDRARAO ..... Petitioner.

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 26th day of September, 1924, on the petition of the abovenamed M. G. Ranchandrarao of Bombay IT Was Ordered that the abovenamed company be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Mr. N. H. Moos has been appointed the official Liquidator of the said company for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1924.
RUSTOMJI AND GINWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5 Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
20954

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE BROACH WHITTLE LAL GINNING FACTORY.
AND
THE PALEJ LAL GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a contract of working the above factories, which are situated at Broach and Palej respectively for the ensuing Cotton Season.

Offers may be given for both the factories jointly or separately before the 5th of November, 1924.

For particulars and terms of the Contract please apply to the undersigned at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas, Mortgagees-in-possession.
Bombay, 16th Oct. 1924.
20942

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE WORLD DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
M. G. RAMCHANDRARAO ..... Petitioner.

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter dated 26th day of September, 1924, on the petition of the abovenamed M. G. Ramchandrarao of Bombay IT Was ORDERED that the abovenamed Company be wound up by the Court under the provision of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and Mr. N. H. Moos, has been appointed the Official Liquidator of the said Company for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1924.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioners Attorneys.
5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
20953

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Proba'e of the last Will and Testament of MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court ..... Deceased.

NURUNNISABAI, widow of Mahomed Rahimtulla Sayani, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pedar Road, outside the Fort, Sole Executrix named in the said Will of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20951

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VINAYAKRAO YADHAVRAO VANIKAR, late of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Baroda, retired Naib Divan ..... Deceased.

PILAJIRAO VITHALRAO GAEKAWAR, of Baroda, The Suba (Collector), Baroda Division, Palva Palak Branch Baroda, residing at Barada ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20957

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3490 of 1924.

(1) KHONDULAL KHUPCHAND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Nagpada outside the Fort, and (2) LAXMAN MAHEDO of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, carrying on business as Contractor till recently residing at Kurla in Thana District but his present whereabouts are not known ... Defendant.

To

BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that, you may be ordered to specifically perform your part of the Agreement for Sale dated the 2nd day of March, 1924, relating to your property, situate at Kurla in Thana District, more particularly described in the Plaint herein for possession thereof or in the alternative for damages and for further and other reliefs.

The Plaintiffs have been given liberty to serve the Writ of Summons herein upon you by affixing a duplicate thereof on a conspicuous part of the High Court house and by inserting this Notice in newspapers.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th day of November 1924 at 11—15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the Plaintiffs and as the date fixed for your appearance is appointed for the Final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your relevant papers and Witnesses on that date.

And Take Notice that in default of appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of October 1924.
PARALKAR AND RANCHHODDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
20945

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No 2176 of 1924.

MAGANBHAI PURSHOTTAMDAS AMIN ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

BRIJMOHAN PRALHAD Defendant.

To,

BRIJMOHAN PRALHAD.
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for a sum of Rs. 3149-15-6 with interest on Rs. 2500 at 9 per cent per annum from 21st June 1924 till Judgment costs and interest on Judgment you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at the hearing of the Suit on 11th November 1924, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Please take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of October 1924.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20944

NOTICE

RE: ESTATE OF GOKABAI, WIDOW OF VASSONJI TEJPAL AND DAUGHTER OF LAXMIDAS JETHA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Gokabai deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 15th day of November, 1923, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted on the 18th day of September, 1924, to our client Mr. KARSONDAS VALLABHJI by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the said Administrator will deal with the estate having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1924.
VRAJLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Karsondas Vallabhji the Administrator of the said Bai Gokabai, widow of Vassonji Tejpal and daughter of Laxmidas Jetha.
20952

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKER RANCHHODDAS ANANDJI, Late of Bombay, Hindu Luvana Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai SUNTOKBAI, widow of Ranchhoddas Anandji, of Bombay, Hindu Luvana Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20948

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of NARAYEN MULJI TRIVEDI, of Bombay Hindu Brahmin, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, a Clerk. ..... Deceased.

PANDIT RAVISHANKER JESTHARAM JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Brahmin, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS AND CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20949

AUCTION SALE.

J. S MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Baima Naga and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramchandra Pentoo Shebool, under the power of sale, reserved by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of October, 1922, made between the mortgagor of the one part and Bhima Naga, Ladha Praga, Kapurchand Praga, Khetmal Bhaga, Venechand Praga and Asla Praga, all doing business under the name of Bhima Naga and Co., Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 61 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 175, New No. 7490, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 4834, together with the messuage, tenement or building, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street and Bhandari Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 7537 and Street Nos. 2-241 and are bounded on the East by Bhandari Cross Lane, on the West by the said Bhandari Street, on the North by temple and on the South by the property of Chinoo Komti.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 56 6/9 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 186, New No. 7501, Old Survey No. 43 and New Survey No. 4833, together with the messuage tenement or building thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7556, Street Nos. 1 and 1A, all which premises are situate at Bhandari Street and Bhandari Cross Lane in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Public passage (Bhandari Cross Lane) on the West by the said Bhandari Street, on the South by the property firstly described and on the North by the temple of Durgadevi and both the properties bear Cadastral Survey No. 3988.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Robert, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers etc., etc.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Houghton Butcher (Eastern) Ltd., premises, next to The Automobile Co., Ltd., 5—12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the made to order complete household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, full iron framed sweet toned semi-grand piano, "His Master's Voice" gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best platedware by Reed and Barton, Mappin and Webb, Walker and Hall silverware sliding dining table for 18 persons arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets, writing tables and show-cases reclining sofas rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almirahs and dressing chest of drawers, hatstands, perambulator Godrej's safe on stand etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding home.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, SCREWDRIVERS, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1924, at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots office chairs etc.

By Order of the Office concerned:—
10 Cases of Screw-drivers 100 dozs. in a Case.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—
Grey Shirtings Jaconets, white mulls, coloured shirtings, sarees etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 2515z.

COMPLETE SET OF JACOBIAN DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOMS, FURNITURE, JACOBIAN, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, CABINETS AND HANDSOME LARGE ZUNDAH ALMYRAHS, GRAMOPHONE CABINETS, OLIVER TYPEWRITER, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow opposite Colaba Station, Wodehouse Road, TO-MORROW, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), very rich carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, large fancy Jacobian sideboards rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, Cabinets, Burrough writing table, and show cases, revolving book stands, Oliver typewriter, Gramophone, Cabinet, Teapoys, large fancy zundah almyrah, dressing and washing tables to match, hat stand, boot and towel stands, ladies, low chairs, large mealsafe, cupboard, electric lamps, rich glass crockery platedware, etc.

Property of S. Carr, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM ENGLISH OAK, TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND WIMBRIDGE FULL SIZED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, SINGER SEWING MACHINE, SWEET-TONED 3 PADDLE COTTAGE PIANO, BY HAMILTON, RICH GLASS CROCKERY PLATEDWARE LARGE COAL STOVE, ICE CHEST, GARDEN TUBS AND FLOWER POTS, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Villa, Matlibai Street, Byculla, TO-MORROW, at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.), valuable household furniture such as oval dining table, English sideboard arm and armless chairs, marble top-table, full sized Chesterfield suites cabinets, fancy carved Ladies' writing table, iron framed cottage piano by Hamilton, Iron and brass double beds with spring mattress oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, solid mirror almirahs to match, ladies' low chair, Singer sewing machine, hatstand, coal stove, large garden flower pots and tubs, verandah cane furniture, glass, crockery, platedware etc.

Property of J. Somerville, Esq., T.E.F.O. of B.B. & C.I. Ry., proceeding Home.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY AND CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

NOTICE.

The sale of "Sherpech" which was to take place TO-DAY has been POSTPONED to Saturday, the 25th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF BROOCHES, HAIR CLIPPERS, COMBS, BUTTONS, BANGLES, SUSPENDERS, FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Offices concerned and on account and at the risk of the following Merchants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Aba Essack Mohamed.

2 Cases 200 pieces Hair clippers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kasam Haji Mohamed.

2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Dada Haji Aboo of Cutlery Bazar.

1 Case 50 doz. pairs Socks Suspenders.
2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.
1 Case 120 doz. Imitation Horn Combs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Latiff of Cutlery Bazar.

2 Cases 40 dozs. Hones.
2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.
1 Case 132 doz. Combs.

By order of the Bank concerned.
5 Cases each 12 dozs. glass feeding bottles.

By order of the office concerned.
1 Case 500 dozs. pairs Glass Bangles.
60 dozs. Combs.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.
9 Fire Fountains and one Gage,
81 Flexible Tubes.

At 2—30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF PARCELS OF CLOTH, EMBROIDERED LACES, ESSENCES FOR SOAPS, GAMES, SUCCOTINE, PEARL NECKLACES, FOUNTAIN PENS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

One large lot of Parcels containing cloth, embroidered laces, Ties, Socks, Ribbons, Pearl Necklaces, Essences for soaps, games, succotine, colours, Fountain Pens razors, Cigarettes papers, Boot laces, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Indentor party concerned.

50 crates each one gross soda bottles of 10 ozs.
50 crates each one gross soda bottles of 12 ozs.

By order of the Office concerned:
60 crates each half gross soda bottles of 10 ozs.
20 crates each half gross soda bottles of 6 ozs.
9 crates each half gross soda bottles of 16 ozs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6, 8, & 10.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE

The Great Pathe Serial in 15 thrilling Episodes. Each Episode is complete in itself. Each Episode is a nerve-tingling feast of excitement, packed with sensation. Breathless pursuits and hair-breath escapes. Thrill succeeds thrill with amazing rapidity.

To-Night To-Night
EPISODES 1 & 2
THE LAST SHOT
AND
THE SEETHING PIT

DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS PICTURE. EVERY FOOT OF FILM WILL GRIP YOU. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE AND A PLEASANT JOURNEY.
(A 'Our GANG' Comedy).

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Kohinoor Super-Production
"RA" MANDLIK"
Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra Show on Saturday, and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
Always A Good Show.

Maharastra Film Co's
HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
"KALYAN KHAJANA"
Featuring Miss Sultana and directed by Mr. Baburao.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Time and Rates As Usual.
From next week Sat. 25th Oct.
Majestic Film Company's
Magnificent Historical Production
"SHAH JAHAN"

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
NB.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
CINEMA
To-night and this week—a Universal Attraction
DRAMA IN 5 REELS—4742 FEET—
"STOLEN SECRETS"
Featuring the hand some popular star
HERBERT RAWLINSON

A small gleam of light was flashed along the wall of a darkened room.
A window curtain was slowly raised, the indistinct figure of a man's silhouette fell upon the wall.
A burglar! He approached a table, removed a card from his pocket, laid it on the table, turned quickly to a chair, overturned it violently and vanished.
Instantly the man of the house appeared and the room was flooded with light. He gazed around the room cautiously; a revolver was in his hand. He caught sight of the card on the table, and turned in a panic to a panel in the wall, removed it and opened his safe.
On the card was inscribed, "The contents of your safe are interesting. The 'Eel'."
Hurriedly he removed a packet of papers from the safe, scanning them swiftly and nervously. Nothing was missing. Puzzled; he turned... his arms uplifted. Somehow there was no questioning that quiet, friendly voice which from nowhere, requested him to raise his hands.
Across the room sat a smiling chap, perfectly at ease. One hand was thrust deep into his overcoat pocket. The bulge bore the unmistakable menace of a concealed weapon....What did he want? See

HERBERT RAWLINSON
in "Stolen Secrets" the best Crook Drama ever screened. The Programme includes the International News and a Roaring Comedy:

To-Night—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

The Management—
CINÉ MADELEINE
presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Victor Hugo Helperin's
"TEA WITH A KICK"
A Side-splitting Satire of American life of to-day made for laughter purposes only. The Wets, the Drys—and those in between—all love it.
"TEA WITH A KICK"
Served by a 27 STAR CAST
10 Prize-Winning Beauties.
100 Holywood Heart breakers.
The Most Daringly Different Picture ever made.
The Most Beautiful Girls this side of Holywood.
The Most Dazzling Gowns this side of Paris.
The Most Refreshing Eye-Drink this side of India.
The Most Brilliant DANCE NOVELTIES ever seen
The Most Entertaining Revue in
The Most Surprising Picture of the Year.
Come and get your
"TEA WITH A KICK"
The 27 STAR DRAMATIC TREAT
The Cast including such Dramatic Celebrities as—
CREIGHTON HALE
STUART HOLMES
ROSEMARY THEBY
DORIS MAY
HAZEL KEENER
RALPH LEWIS and others.
Also a Screaming PATHE Comedy in the Programme.
3 Shows Daily, commencing. 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
Extra Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 4-30.
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
To-Morrow at 6 p. m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 3"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 and TO-MORROW AT 10 p. m.
"MARY FIND THE GOLD"
With BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-Day and To-Morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
With EMMETT J. FLYNN.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-Day and To-Morrow at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

GREAT SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD
THE TALK OF THE WHOLE TOWN
Japanese New Circus
MIRZAPUR ROAD.
THE BEST WE EVER SEEN
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
OF
30 TALENTED ARTISTS 30
AND
Prof: ARAKICHIS,
45 WELL TRAINED ANIMALS 45
CREATE A GREAT SENSATION
To-Night and Every Night at 9-30 p.m.
Special Matinees:—
Saturday & Sunday 5-30 p.m.
A. K. PAUL,
General Manager.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

There has been extension of rainfall in Burma and decrease in Northeast India.

Scattered thunderstorms have occurred in South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma. Bengal and Mysore with a few falls in Assam and Southeast Madras.

Chief accounts are:—

Maymayo two inches; Noakhali four and Tinnevelly three.

Forecast.—Decrease in Upper Burma and Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 16

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a. m 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.884 inches
Temperature of Air	80.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 "
Dew Point	73.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	77% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5 "
Minimum	76 9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	144 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.	17	1	35	27	5	17	7	28	19	2
		13	15	25	10		19	17	16	11
Sat.	18	22	0	26	3	18	15	58	17	10
		10	22	27	7		4	5	17	9
Sun.	19	2	38	26	0	19	8	39	20	7
		14	8	24	5		20	32	18	4
M.	20	3	19	25	4	20	9	39	21	2
		14	58	23	8		21	12	19	2
Tu.	21	4	16	24	10	21	11	28	21	5
		16	7	23	2		22	30	19	10
W.	22	5	33	24	8	22	13	6	20	11
		17	51	23	2		..		..	
Th.	23	7	1	25	0	23	0	20	20	0
		19	27	23	11		14	1	20	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 18 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Oct 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m
Oct 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 35m., Sunset 6h 12m.
Oct 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 36m., Sunset 6h 11m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Delhi; the minimum was as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and generally in excess in the west of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is locally in excess. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in Central India West and locally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Dwarka only.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over Berar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual in the west of the division. Temperature was almost normal except at Akola, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri moisture in the air is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Ratnagiri. the minimum was as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86deg.5 (2deg. below normal) and the minimum 77deg.4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defects at Hyderabad and locally in excess in the north west of the division. Maximum temperature was lower and the minimum higher than usual at Malegaon and Ahmadnagar.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.13" at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely in the next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th October 1924 issued from Simla.

There has been nearly general rain in Bengal with local rain in Upper Burma, Assam, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bihar, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui three inches. Myitkyina two; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj three; Jessore, Darbhanga one; Bellary, three-quarters.

FOR SALE
CHEAP, HIGHLY PERFUMED,
INCENSE (DASANG DHOOP)
sweetens the air, for rich and poor both.
Specially for temples. Ask
KASALCHAND M. DHANGADHARAWALA,
Sankdi Shari, AHMEDABAD.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Last 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	..	23·86	22.85	+1.01
Lahore	..	14.38	15.02	—0.64
Hissar	..	10.27	11.58	—1.31
Ambala	..	32.71	23.82	+8.89
Delhi	..	30.02	22.94	+7.08
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	28.02	24.23	+3.79
Mainpuri	..	33.09	23.80	+9.29
Jhansi	..	38.99	33.69	+5.30
Cawnpore	..	44.82	33.03	+1179
Allahabad	..	38.03	35.60	+2.43
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	?	2.30	?
Karachi	..	2.25	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	32.43	18.50	+1393
Jaipur	..	40.02	21.87	+2415
Kotah	..	48,06	20.08	+2298
Mount Abu	..	66.83	58.12	+7.71
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.53	—6.33
Dwarka	..	3.84	12.67	—8.86
Veraval	..	15.42	17.60	—2.18
Rajkot	..	25.81	26.06	—1.25
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	19.99	—3.25
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.76	39.36	+4.40
Ahmedabad	..	24.27	27.63	—3.36
Deesa	..	29.90	23.53	+6.37
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	35.11	27.43	+7.68
Indore	..	36.84	30.78	+6.09
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	50.48	50.50	+5.98
Saugor	..	39.80	41.73	—2.93
Hoshangabad	..	40.03	45.11	—5.08
Khandwa	0.04	37.02	27.28	+9.74
Akola	..	33.34	27.99	+5.45
Amraoti	..	27.50	29.20	—1.70
Nagpur	..	35.89	43.72	—7.83
Chanda	..	39.58	46.94	—7.36
Raipur	..	34.06	45.70	—1164
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.03	51.84	68.12	—1631
Ratnagiri	..	99.42	96.33	+3.09
Mormugao	..	87.87	87.78	+0.09
Karwar	..	115.71	111.91	+3.80
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.03	21.60	19.51	+2.09
Ahmednagar	0.03	19.04	18.67	+0.37
Poona	..	21.58	22.42	—0.84
Sholapur	..	21.01	23.94	—2.33
Bijapur	0.02	42.05	46.38	—3.84
Belgaum	0.14	44.41	41.82	+2.59
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	19.88	23.91	—4.03
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	30.84	36.17	—5.33
Hyderabad	..	26.04	26.28	+0.36
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	134.16	111.13	+2303
Calicut	..	130.59	95.72	+4287
Cochin	..	132.01	80.10	+5191
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	41.50	27.05	+1445
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	28.72	27.95	+0.77
Bellary	..	15.84	13.60	+2.24
Cuddapah	..	15.41	21.84	—3.43
Madras	..	23.69	20.37	+3.32
Bangalore	..	21.87	23.63	—1.76
Coimbatore	0.13	25.99	9.06	+1493
Trichinopoly	..	15.11	15.08	—2.57
Negapatam	..	8.40	13.66	—5.21

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs on the 10th October 1924—

LIABILITIES		
Subscribed Capital	..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	..	4,57 50 000
Public Deposits	..	11,93 24 000
Other Deposits	..	79,28 92 000
Sundries	..	1,24 02 000
	Rupees ..	1,02,66 18 000
ASSETS		
Government Securities	..	15,52 85 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	..	1,22 04 000
Loans	..	15,70 76 000
Cash Credits	..	36,98 53 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	..	5,57 24 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	..	15 70 000
Dead Stock	..	2,34 70 000
Sundries	..	57 03 000
Balances with other Banks	..	1,30 21 000
		79,69 06 000
Cash	..	22,97 12 000
	Rupees ..	1,02,66 18 000

The above balance sheet includes—
Deposits in London .. £ 1,250,600
Advances in London .. „ 476,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London .. „ 869,700
Bank Rate 5%
Bank Rate altered to 6% as from 16th Oct. 1924.
Percentage 24.34.

(Continued from column 6).

compound 7950 cases vegetable fat, 1323 cases window glass, 24 cases copper sheets, 35 cases plate glass, 70 cases champaigne, 96 cases washing blue, 50 cases aluminium circles, 50 cases carbonate of ammonia, 52 cases cotton goods, 235 cases 38 barrels 22 casks aniline colours, 20 casks 646 drums 537 kegs 512 cases 25 cans dyes dry, 59 cans dyes paste, 151 cases 1429 kegs 25 casks dyes paste, 211 reels 12 bales paper, 25 bales blankets, 45 coils wire netting, 369 coils 100 reels 240 bundles wire, 3024 bundles mild steel rods, 2736 bundles mild steel sheets, 1935 bundles 816 pieces tubes, 1454 joists, 435 pieces mild steel plates, 1055 pieces 600 bundles steel tees, 747 bundles 3101 pieces steel angles, 947 pieces 540 bundles steel rounds, 150 D/bags dextrine, 40 bags nuts, 140 barrels alizarine paste, 953 rolls 18229 bundles steel hoops, 7837 bundles 31385 pieces mild steel bars, 25805 pieces 6691 bundles steel bars.

S S Chybessa from Calcutta, Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—8009 tons coal.

S S Alavi from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—82 cases 3 bundles 1 tin specie.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16
Dongola, Cooper, Aden.
Jalapalaka, Robert, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Oct. 17.
Chybassa, Longhurst, Calcutta.
Bareilly, Burgeon, Calcutta.
Ariosto, Biggins, Hull.
Dongola, Cooper, Aden.

LOADING.

Steamer Dictator for Antwerp.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain C P Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with the outward parts of the 18th instant, a general cargo and 116 passengers.
S S Jalapalaka:—The Scottish S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka, 2636 tons, Captain Robert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Ariosto:—The J F Co's steamer Ariosto, 2768 tons, Captain R L Biggins, will sail today from harbour for Hull with a general cargo.
S S Haresfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Haresfield, 3212 tons, Captain A G Kingcom, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain C P Cooper, will sail to-day from Victoria Pier Station at 2 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, October 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Hoogkerk, 5170, Calcutta, 23/10, F. J. Saas-soon and Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3450, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 Clan Macquarie, 4083, Chittagong, 22/10, L. Edwardes Ltd.
4 Birkenfels, 3850, Breman 23/10, L. Edwardes Ltd.
7 Jalapa, 4386, N.F., 20/10 Volkart Bros.
8 City of Venice 5223, Colombo, 19/10 F F Campbell and Co.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Ariosto, 2760, Hull, 18/10, J F and Co.
15 Trehawke, 2680, Antwerp, 23/10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 18/10, B I S N and Co.
5 Barjora, 1908, Burgoh, 22/10, M M and Co.
7 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 23/10, M M and Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 20/10, O S S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Goolmarg, 3216, Rangoon, 24/10, M M and Co.
12 Dogra, 3218, Calcutta, N.F., F M and Co.
14 Chakla, 3727, K'chi, 18/10, M M and Co.
15 Alavi 2157, Aden 18/10, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3662, K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O S S Kaisha.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 17.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—5 bales wool, R Virchand; 46 bales wool, G Gunnamal; 14 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 18 bales wool, H Kabra; 70 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 562 cwts oil cake meal, 1250 cwts middlings, 225 cwts bran, 450 cwts wheat, 12th cwts grains, 75 cwts wheat flour, R J Dinshaw; 34 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 6 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 93 bales wool, L Hassuji.
S S Elysia for Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.
S S Elysia for Marseilles:—4 bales cotton and woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 1000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts cashew nuts, Ebrahim and Co.
S S Elysia for Glasgow:—76 bundles shooks, 13 bundles hoops, 6 casks empty casks with heads, J E Jowitt and Co.
S S Dictator for Dunkirk:—1930 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.
S S Caledonia for Liverpool:—13 bales goat skins tanned, F Nizam and Co; 79 bales Persian lamb skins, 11 cases pipe clay, 5 bales woollen rugs and carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 24 bundles lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons.
S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—2 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.
S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—2385 bags groundnut oil cake, 250 cwts linseed oil cakes, T Ebrahim; 168 bales cotton, Gosho Kaisha Ltd.
S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—1186 bags groundnut oil cakes, T Ebrahim; 289 bales clean cotton fly, H E Moos and Co; 1 bale 5 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Birkenfels for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shirrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
S S Dongola for London:—1 box Br. silver shilling coins, H Mythmal.
S S Trehawke for Ghent:—20 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Trehawke for Antwerp:—5380 cwts crushed bones, Hollingsurst and Co; 1 bale 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Toyo Menkwa Kaisha Ltd.
S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—75 bales 83 tin, Toyo Menkwa Kaisha Ltd; 70 bales Tobacco, Nos Manifaliand Co; 50 bales cutch, Nanabhai and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gosho Kaisha Ltd; 195 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 17.
S S Wartenfels for Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—210 cases iron ware, 192 cases wire netting, 115 cases brass tumblers, 594 cases brass circles, 72 cases German silver circles, 40 cases iron goods, 16 cases embroideries, 200 cases beer, 100 cases aloes, 38 cases lamps, 117 cases colours, 27 cases glass beads, 46 cases trimmings, 20 cases woollens, 75 cases sparklers, 20 cases permanganate of potash, 20 case soap, 75 cases marbles, 30 cases aniline salt, 27 cases tin goods, 115 cases earthenware, 45 cases chemical products, 790 cases hollow ware, 200 cases matches, 1935 cases spirits, 18 cases woollen shawls, 50 cases, 232 packages hurricane lamps, 76 bales blankets, 1452 bales paper, 639 packages 700 bundles 20 cases wire, 88 cases 383 bags zinc, 259 cases leather, 193 cases 40 casks aniline colour, 700 casks alum, 60 casks potash, 70 casks sugar of lead, 450 casks muriate, 2 800 casks chlorate of potash, 72 drums magnesium chloride, 45 drums paints, 20 drums, 11 bales powders, 44 drums cotton sulphate, 35 Glauber's salt, 175 kegs, shorax, 2000 bags, 100 barrels hydrosulphates, 2000 bags iron washers, 550 bags, 42 frames 150 bundles brass rods, 50 bundles yellow metal tubes, 50 bundles yellow metal, From Bremen:—100 bundles 183 drums magnesium chl From Antwerp panel pins, 839 cas

(Continued from column 1).

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 617
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 677
Bank's buying D D Frcs 667
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 298
CROSS RATES—
London:—New York Dols 4.48-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 86.03.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs 93.30
London—Rome Liras 103.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Oct. 16.

Tele Transfer £1/6 1/32 Steady.
Bar Gold 4—12—4 Steady.
Bar Silver £35 11/16 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	.. 1/5 31/32
Bank demand	.. 1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	.. 1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	.. 298
Hongkong Dollars	.. 167
Shanghai	.. 236
Japan	.. 114 1/4
Singapore	.. 157 1/2

Market Steady

London, Oct. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 11/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies.—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/24.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 16.

Stockholm 16.00.
Christiania 31.73.
Amstedram 11.48.
Switzerland 23.40.
Belgium 93.78 yesterday's.

London, Oct. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 8,615.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,865,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 10,300

New York, Oct. 16.

Demand Bills 44,250.

DISCOUNT.

London, Oct. 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 28.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 7/8 plus 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91 7/8 no change.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £102 5/8 no change
Conversion Loan £78 5/8 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 3½ p.c. £101¼ no change.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £108 3/4 no change.
Consols 2½ p.c. 57¼. no change.
Rupee Papers 3½ p. c., 48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 65½. no change.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 55 5/8 plus 3/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/10
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/15
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/15
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/0/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/3
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/9

London, Oct. 16.

Bar gold ready s. 92.4
Silver ready d. 35/11
Silver forward d. 35/11
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, Continent bought, London speculators selling.

GOLD.

Bombay, October. 17.

Ready:—22—15—0

Vaida. Opening. Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho 23-0-6	22-14-0	22-14-0
Kartak 23-1-9	22-15-6	22-15 6
Magsar 23-3-0	23-1-0	23-1-0

Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 0—7—0
Magsar 0—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Oct. 17.

Ready:—79—3—0.

Vaida. Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho 79-8-0	79-2-0	79-2-0
Kartak 79-13-0	79-9-0	79-9-0
Magsar 80 1-0	79-13-0	79-13-0

Taji Mandi.
Kartak 0—15—0
Magsar 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

...nment Paper Rs. 65/4
... Loan Rs. 85.
...due 1929-47 Rs. 93
...3 Rs. 97/3
...55 Rs. 97.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, October 17.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day a moderate advance of 26 to 56 points on New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 13 points lower. The market eased on hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Short covering on firm spot advices and fear of Gulf storm."

The recent firmness of our market is rather surprising more especially as the market has not been supported by any buying power for Export account. The adverse sterling and Japanese Exchanges have tended to stop the Export demand and Exporting Houses have been moderate sellers since last two days. Our opinion remains unchanged and we think it is only a question of time before prices will give way.

Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs 463 1/2 i.e. Rs 2 higher than yesterdays closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were buyers and the values advanced to Rs. 466 1/2. Touching Rs 465 1/2 the market further improved to Rs 468 on Shrogs buying, but again gave way to Rs. 465 1/2 on general selling. On buying by Bulls the market again recovered to Rs 467 1/2 which being the rate at 4-15 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs 469 1/2 and closed at Rs 468 1/2 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs and a Japan House.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs 442 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 447 on buying by Shroffs. Going down by a couple of rupees the prices again recovered to Rs 447 on general buying which rate ruled at 4-15 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs 434 1/2 and advancing to Rs 437 dropped to Rs 435 on selling by Commission Houses, and the rate at 4-15 p.m. remained Rs 437. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs 396.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor. About 500/600 bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, October 17

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	468 1/2
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	497
Fine Oomra ..	Dec/Jan. ..	448
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	439

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 17.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	467
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	396
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	446
„ „ ..	March ..	437

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

New York Market 16th Oct. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since prevs. close
23.14	Oct.	23.28	+14	23.15	+01	23.40	+26
22.26	Dec.					22.73	+47
22.36	Jan.			22.50	+14	22.83	+47
22.67	Mar.					23.23	+56
22.87	May.					23.40	+53

On 15th Oct. New York Spot 23.40—05; New Orleans 22.15—20.

Telegraphic market advices: Market advanced on increased trade buying and on report that par yield is less than last report.

October highest 23.45 (11.53 a.m.) lowest 23.10 (1.59 p.m.), range 35 points.

Liverpool Market 16th Oct. 1924

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.16	Oct.			13.03	—13
12.98	Jan.	12.85—13	12.88—12	12.92	—06
13.03	Mar.	12.90—13	12.91—12	12.97	—06
13.07	May			13.02	—05
12.98	Jul.			12.92	—06
	Egyptian				
20.85	Nov.			21.00	+15
19.60	Jan,			19.65	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation. Temperatures slightly above normal. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Hedge selling taken by trade fixing call sales. Market advanced later on short covering and Continent buying. Weather is good. American cross rate 4.49.

(3) If crops accounts continue favourable, market may go lower; but we think well of taking profits on shorts as trade demand is increasing and killing frost early would cause a sharp advance.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool (To-day's Prices):—

October 13.03 —.13
January 12.92 —.06
March 12.97 —.06
May 13.02 —.05

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct 16

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750 Bales.
Universal Standard 1,333 quiet.
Mid. Americans Spot 24.85
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	...	23.25
January	...	22.57
March	...	22.89
October	...	23.20
New York Noon Call.		
January	...	22.63
March	...	22.96
New Orleans 10 a.m.		
October	...	22.27
January	...	22.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	12.97 —.19
Dec.	12.81 —.14
Jan.	12.79 —.09
Mar.	12.87 —.16
May	12.92 —.15
July	12.79 —.09
Oct.	12.30 —.13

Egyptians Nov. 20.67, Jan 19.45, March 18.98.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Months	To-day's Price.
Coston Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C Liverpool:—	
Oct.	13.03 —.13
Nov	12.72 —.28
Decr.	12.89 —.06
Jan.	12.92 —.06
Feb	12.94 —.06
March	12.97 —.04
April	12.99 —.05
May	13.02 —.05
June	12.96 —.06
July	12.92 —.06
Aug.	12.77 —.06
Sept	12.57 —.04
Oct.	12.39 —.04

Tone:—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

M.G., Bengal, 'Good' 10.80
M.G. Bengal, 'Fully Good' 11.20
M.G Bengal 'Fine' 11.60
No. 1 Oomra, 'Good' 10.85
No. 1 Oomra 'Fully Good' 11.35
No. 1 Oomra 'Fine' 11.85
M.G. Broach 'Good 11.20
M.G. Broach 'Fully Good' 11.60
M.G Broach 'Fine' 12.00
M.G. Scinde 'Good' 10.55
M.G Scinde 'Fully Good' 10.95
M.G. Scinde 'Fine' 11.35.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	22.85 plus .15
Nov.	21.00 plus .15
Decr.	20.15 plus .04
Jan.	19.65 plus .05
Feb.	19.35 plus .02
Mar.	19.13 plus .05
April	19.00 plus .11
May	18.82 plus .12
June	18.72 plus .12
July	18.57 plus .12

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 16.

Futures at New York:—
Futures at New York (To-day's Prices):—
October 23.40 plus .26
January 22.83 plus .47
March 23.20 plus .53
May 23.40 plus .53

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 97,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,009.
Day's Exports to Continent 80,000.
Futures at New York.

October	...	23.40 plus .26
January	...	22.83 plus .47
March	...	23.20 plus .53
May	...	23.40 plus .53
Spot Cotton at New York		23.65 plus .25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		22.70 plus .56
Futures at New Orleans.		
January	..	22.68 plus .52
May	..	22.95 plus .55

Demand Bills 20 1/4.
Foreign mined 71 3/4.

WHEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs.:—
Cargoes 64 J/F sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs.:—
Cargoes 65 J/F sellers,
Tone:—Firm Dearer.
Australian 63/6 O/N.
Choice White Karachi 64 D/J sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 63/6 O/N sellers.
Tone:—Australian wheat 64/6 expected December cargoes paid.
Choice White 63/6 afloat better demand for cargoes, 63/9 end November and Early December.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 17.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 14 0	13 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 2 0	14 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 14 0	14 6 0
Teelseed White 85-15	84 0 0	17 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	79 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black ..	73 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	0 0 0	15 8 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	17 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	41 0 0	6 1 0

Forward	Rs a. p.
Wheat, May	8 4 0
Linseed May ..	14 5 3
Groundnuts D/J ..	71 8 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	74 3 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	17 2 0
Cotton Seed D/J	6 2 6

METALS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

English best Selected Copper £66½.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63¾.
Copper Braziers £82½.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter, 28½ nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £18.
Tin Block 244 1/4.

BRASS,

Bombay, October 17.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

COPPER,

Bombay, October 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	6	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		58	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	8	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	8	0

LINSEED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £22 58 O/N Firm dearer, fairly good trade.
Cottonseed Bombay £11 5/8 D/J sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay £30½ O/N sellers, inactive Barely steady.

London, Oct. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—£24 11/16 Oct./Nov. sellers 24 5/8 buyers.
Tone.—Firm, dearer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—45 7/8 Oct. Dec. Paid.
46 Jan./April Paid.

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Ferozepore Real Bold £24 1/8 O/N sellers.
Toria 24½ O/N Paid and Buyers. Firm Dearer.
Brown Cawnpore £23½ O/N sellers.

BARLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Karachi Barley 46/3 O/N sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21/9 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21/10 1/2 Jan./March. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20 June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 22/0 1/2 Jan./March sellers.
Fine White Jasa C. and F. Karachi 22/0 1/2 Jan./March sellers.
Tone.—Steadier.—Better Demand.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 17, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have further improved by 5 as. per cwt., with good purchase enquiries. So also Transhipment rates. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 8700 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Our Forward market has also shown further improving tendency, recording a rise of 5 to 6d. in Java Forward Positions, 6d in B R B Beet Novem/December shipment and 2 to 3 d in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward delivery prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 21/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment October/December Sh. 21/11 per cwt F B H.

Shipment January/February/March Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 20/8 per cwt F B H.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 17.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	465	..	460
Bombay Cotton	565	..	565
Bombay Dyeing	806-4-796-4-802-8	795-801-4	796-4-802-8
Century	391-4-86-4-88-12	388-12	87-8 388-12
Nagpur	551-4-48-12	47-8-45-547-8	551
Colaba	171-4-72-8	173-12	172 8
Crescent	245-42-8	43-12 42-8-243-12	243-12
Indore	417-8-13-12-16-4	15-117-8	15-416-4
Kohinoor	1390	..	1390
New Great	407-8-3-12	2-8-406-4	2-8-405
Pearl	576-4-72-8-73-12	71-4-575	72-8-575
Phœnix	530	..	527-8
Bharucha	103 12	..	101-4
Simplex	281-4-80-81-4	280	281-4
Swan	1022-8	..	1022-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	590-91-4	90-591-4	90-591-4
Pabni	365	..	360
Fazal	907-8 900-1-4	895-900	895-902-8
Mathuradas	247-8	..	245
Tata Mill	210	..	210
Globe	70	..	70
Mysore	116 4	..	116-4
Madhavji	326 4-17-8-22-8	323-12 26-4	25-327-8
Finlay ex-divi.	770	..	770
Gokak	108-12	..	107-8
Edward Sassoon	192-8	..	187-8
Meyer Sassoon	135	..	132-8
Alcock	180	180	177-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	316-4	..	316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	89-6	..	88-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	67 8	..	67-8
Bundi Cement	10	..	10
Central E. Mining	27-8	..	27 8
Indian Cement	50	..	50
Tata Steel Ordy.	9-8	..	10
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8-43-12	43-12	44-6

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The week under review has been a succession of alternate drop and rise both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions, the market presenting good activity during the latter half of the week with a strong undertone being in appearance throughout.

Accordingly Ready Prices at the commencement of the week showed rather a declining tendency, evidencing on the whole a drop of 10 to 12 as. per cwt. in last week-end Price-levels. So also Transhipment rates suffered a drop of 8 as. per cwt. Since the middle of the week however the market recouped its former strength and at the close of the week stands exactly their where it rested last week. Purchase enquiries have steadily increased to a considerable extent. Daily clearance including local requirements this week is computed to 10,500 bags a day as against 3500 bags per day, during the last preceding week, showing an excellent record of offtake. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 19/10 and Rs. 18/15 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 14 for Transhipment and Rs. 18/14 and Rs. 18/8 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar

Our Forward market has also witnessed similar conditions. Prices during the first part of the week underwent a drop of 6 to 8 d. per cwt all round and since the arrival of fresh goods of about 2,10,000 bags. Prices began to improve and have maintained a steadily rising tendency. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Sh. 21/2 and Sh. 20/6 for September, Sh. 21/4 and Sh. 20/10 for October/December shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 20/6 and Sh. 20/ for November/December shipment for Continental Beet Sugar; Sh. 21/2 and Sh. 20/6 for November/December shipment of B R B Beet Sugar and Sh. 20/7 and Sh. 20 for September, Sh. 20/8 and Sh. 20/2 for October/November/December shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 1,60,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar per s.s. Garada and s.s. Clan Macuiri of 55,276 bags of Java Sugar per s.s. Golpara are estimated at 1,20,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar and 38,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 21/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 20/8 per cwt F B H.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th October, 1924.

Cotton	459 Bales
Wheat	12251 Cwts.
Linseed	18798 „
Rapeseed etc.	3266 „
Gingellyseed	3280 „
Poppyseed	109 „
Groundnuts	172 „
Castorseed	869 „
Rice	1248 „
Myrabollams	511 „
Cottonseed	25247 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	4483 „
Juwar	660 „
Masur	439 „
Barley	3041 „
Bajri	788 „
Coal	785 Tons

RUBBER.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Para Up Fiver Fine Spot 16/4 Nov/Dec.
TONE:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 18 October Irregular.
TONE:—
Opened lower on easier New York and profit taking, quickly improved afterward reacted closed steady at decline, good business.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE.

The adjustment rate for the shortage and surplus in weight of a silver bar, for this settlement is fixed by the Exchange at Rs. 79/5.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Thursday the 16th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th October 1924 6 a.m. of 17th October, 1924.

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil. Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 112; total mortality this day last year 103.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Sons of Mapuca (Goa) will be held at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, Dabul, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel has been elected member on the All-India Congress Committee vice Sjt. S. V. Puntambeker resigned.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) the 18th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 27th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), when the discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man" will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341 Thakurdwar.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Secretaries of the Travelling Libraries organized by the Bombay Workingmen's Institute of the Social Service League, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Damodar Hall, Parel. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, J.P. will preside.

GHATKOPAR PRAJA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Congress Committee's Compound to consider about the reduction of Railway fares and the removal of other Railway grievances. Messrs. J. G. Nensy, Rao Bahadur Gamat, Barfiwala, Vithaldas Damodar, P. L. Mody and others will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FUNCTION.

Under the auspices of the Maji Vidhyarthi Mandal, Pali, and Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Matunga, a Pan-Supari Samarambha will be held to-day (Saturday) in the Hall of the Dadar Kumbharwada Municipal Marathi School, Dadar, in honour of Mr. K. D. Tendulkar, Proprietor, Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar. Principal V. K. Joshi will preside. A small entertainment will also be given by Master Mangesh and Master Vasant. All are cordially invited to attend.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the Backward Hindu Community of Bombay, under the auspices of the "People's Union" will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. at the Raghunath Maharaja Mandir Hall to express the sense of sorrow at the heavy loss of the community by the untimely death of late Rao Bahadur Khasherao B. Jadhava one of the best leaders of the Maratha and allied castes of the Presidency and to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following 17 members are duly elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward.

Messrs. J. S. Patel, S. J. Tendulkar, P. R. Muley, Purshottam Jetharam, Jamnadas C. Erulkar, K. V. Venkatram, Jamnadas N. Adhia, M. S. Desai, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, R. Krishna Iyer, K. A. Subramaniam, Sjts. M. N. Padvekar, J. R. Deo, V. R. Dighe, N. G. Agharkar, N. M. Date, B. V. Gokhale.

SHIA CONFERENCE DEPUTATION.

The Secretary Isna shri Youngmen's Association writes:—

"The Secretary of the above deputation informs us that the deputation is arriving Bombay to-day (Saturday) at 1 p.m. via Jubbulpore by Calcutta Mail. It is therefore requested that all the Shia citizens of Bombay and other sympathizers will be present to-day (Saturday) at Bori Bunder Station at 12-30 positively and give a hearty reception to the deputation.

Janab Syed Vasi Hasan Saheb, Secretary of the All-India Shia League, is also accompanying the deputation."

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following members have been the duly elected to represent the D ward the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee during the ensuing year:—Sjts: K. P. Khadilkar, M. R. Javakar, Bar-at-Law, B. G. Kher, R. S. Padubidri, N. B. Vibhakar, Mrs. Sitabai Paddidi, Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar, Sjts. Baban Gokhalay, P. K. Lele, R. N. Bapasola, K. B. Sanzgiri, R. G. Tripathi, Manilal C. Modi, K. N. Pathak, U. S. Desai, B. S. Shastri, N. M. Haldipur, D. K. Bhatt, S. M. Jothady, A. H. Kulkarni, Lalji Pendse, G. R. Tonse, Indrajit Mehta, V. D. Sathaye, V. R. Vagh and Jayantilal Amin

"FLARES AND FLASHES."

Everybody is "running wild" over Madeline Rossiter's show "Flares and Flashes" which is drawing crowded houses to the Excelsior Theatre, where they are playing a short season. They are very clever indeed and one seldom finds so well-balanced a combination of entertainers. They can all sing, dance, act, and they give of their best in spite of the heat. Madeline Rossiter is a bigger favourite than ever and is greeted with applause at every performance. Charles Mason is a very clever comedian and keeps us in roars of laughter. Jack Bennetts and Billy Iredale are a clever pair of entertainers. Elsie May has a very sweet soprano voice and a pleasing personality. Joan Webbe and Leva Lawton are charming vocalists and dancers. Don Gemmell has the most intelligent feat. We have seen for some time he is a marvellous dancer, a pleasant entertainment that should not be missed. Booking at Rose & Co., is very brisk indeed.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH BY BUDDHIST MONK.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

U. Adeisawunatha a Buddhist monk who was arrested on a charge of making a seditious speech in Fytche Square on 8th instant following upon the imprison ment of Rev. U. Ottama, was produced before the District Magistrate who remanded him to jail til 27th October.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

"Mary Find the Gold" featuring that talented little English actress, Betty Balfour will be the principal film at the Excelsior from to-day at the evening shows, while Madeline Rossiter will continue to present "Flares and Flashes" at the night performances. "Mary Find the Gold" is another of those homely true to life film plays that abound with touches of tender sentiment and delightful humour, so typical of Mr. George Pearson, the producer. The story is a peep into the lives of simple folk. Mary Smith a lovable country girl, resides with her father in a little cottage, some miles out of London. The father who has been a clerk in a merchant's office for thirty years, is discharged. He is determined that Mary shall not know and that he will not encroach on the "nest egg" he has saved for her. He suffers great privations, and is eventually found on the verge of starvation by Mary's sweetheart. Mary, in the meantime, has gone to London to learn dress-making and while there, she is wrongly accused of the... Eventually, however, the charge against her is dismissed, and Smith's old employer, is touched by what he has heard and gives the father and daughter hope for the coming of better days. In addition "Round the Town" a topical film, will be shown, and "Golfers" a Broadway Comedy featuring Percy and Ferdie.

* * * *

EMPIRE.

Commencing this evening and continuing throughout next week, the star picture will be 'A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." This is a film version of Mark Twain's well-known novel, and patrons of the Empire Theatre will find it almost as amusing as the book itself. The brave Knights of the Court of King Arthur, the flower of chivalry spent their time in jousting, slaying dragons, and rescuing "fayre ladyes", but when the Yankee, blew in he speedily began to modernise things and mounted the knights on motorcycles. He rescued a damsel or two to fill in his spare time, and before long he had gained for himself the title of "Sir Boss". The film is full of rollicking humour the story being one that particularly lends itself to picturisation. The film features Harry C. Myers as the Yankee, and is directed by Emmett J. Flynn.

* * * *

EMPRESS.

"The Wages of Sin" which is being shown from to-day is a spectacular production blending modern drama and historical episodes. It is forceful in them and Planned on a most ambitious scale. The scenes which depict the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah are particularly impressive. It is said that ninety aircraft were employed in these destruction scenes and 800 buildings were demolished. Eighty thousand people were employed for two years in the production of the film.

It will be shown to-night and tomorrow at 3-30 6-30, and 9-30 and other days at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. only.

* * * *

WEST-END.

Natural treatment of natural situations, smoothness of characterization on the part of Rawlinson and other players, and excellent photography make "Stolen Secrets," the Universal feature starring Herbert Rawlinson, which opens to-night at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) interesting entertainment. Rawlinson has the role of a smooth criminologist who impersonates a free-lance crook known as the "Eel." He proves that a good detective is also a good crook. The role calls for subtlety and smoothness and Rawlinson carries it through with an even tempo that does away with virtually all thought of screen characterization. He portrays a crook in one flash, and before one knows it, he is an exceedingly well mannered, amiable fellow with an air of culture. The methods he employs to accomplish his goal are hazardous, but always interesting, to say the least. Repeatedly, he is on the thin edge of destruction, and it appears for a certainty when he answers the request of the mayor's daughter, to meet him. Her methods are not the cleverest, and due to the "Eel's" superior wits, the detective is side-tracked, only to imagine himself triumphant at the end when he answers the politician's call to head-quarters for aid, which creates a startling complication.

* * * *

CINE MADELEINE.

"Tea—with a Kick" is the week's attraction announced by the management, Cine Madeeine at Grant Road. Tea—with a Kick as a photoplay is comparable to musical comedy hit on the stage. It has a cast of 27 stars assisted by 30 prize-winning beauties. It is a satire on movie melodrama, a burlesque on prohibition question and delightfully different motion picture. Every angle of production in "Tea—with a Kick" has received the most careful attention which is reflected by the brilliancy and high entertainment worth of the picture. It radiates an atmosphere of warmth, personality and friendliness from the screen. Built as a satire on the present prohibition question, Tea—with a Kick pokes fun at drys and wets alike and winds up with this moral: "Get your fun out of life now—or you will get it in the end."

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay School of Arms, a New Physical Culture and Boxing Institute, intends making an attempt on Friday, 24th October to revive Boxing in Bombay. The rendezvous will be the Empire Theatre.

Milton Kubes', India's Middle Champion, is down to fight six, 3 minute rounds with Staff Sgt. Davies of the Physical Training School. This is going to be a great fight which most probably will not go the distance.

Sgt. Nash of the K. S. L. I., who is well-known to Bombay is to dispute six, 3 minute rounds with Gunner Melvin from Kirkee (Kubes' last opponent in Bombay). Both are clever fighters and keen rivals. This fight ought to be a star turn in itself.

Donald Chard Bombay's popular and leading light weight will have a stiff proposition when tackling Pte. Slattery who is the Light Weight Champion of the K. S. L. I., in a six 2 minute round contest. There will be four other fights, two of six rounds and two of four rounds, which will include Pat O'Hoaren, Ralph and Denzil Martin. The full programme will be announced on Monday. It is advisable to book early at Rose & Co. in order to secure a good view as a full house is anticipated.

HOCKEY NOTES.

The Sphinx Hockey League starts on the Cooperage ground to-day no less than 28 teams have entered for the two divisions in spite of several affiliated clubs not being able to put up a side. The absence of the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. I. M. is really regrettable. The Parsi cyclists can not put their men together while the Canta Cruz and all Bandra also not competing.

The chief and probably the only difficulty of the western India Hockey Association is the want of a ground. The only central place is wanted by everybody. The Improvement Trust can not please every one. Any way it is a great pity that the "Urbs Prima in Indis" can not boast of a maidan exclusively for football, hockey and cricket. Hockey, next to cricket is played by most people on this side of India and it is time something was done to provide more play-grounds. More about it later.

To-day's fixture is a first division game between the B. B. R. F. A. and the Rangers. The other fixtures for the next forthnight are given below:

HOCKEY FIXTURES.

Monday 29th October, City Police v "Times of India."

Tuesday 21st October, Lusitanians v Customs.

Wednesday 22nd October, St. Xavier's College v Mechanical Transport.

Thursday 23rd October, Hornets v Parsi Pioneers.

Friday 24th October, Colaba United v Hindu Gymkhana.

Saturday 25th October 4-10 p.m., Y. M. C. A. Byculla v Government Telegraphs.

Saturday 25th October, 5-15 p.m. G. I. P. Parel v Royal Artillery.

Monday, 27th October, Imperial Bank v Parsi Athletes.

Tuesday 28th October, Y. M. C. A. Central v West Yorks.

Wednesday 29th October, Cathedral H. School v Instituto-Luso-Indiano.

Thursday 30th October, Bombay Battalion A. F. I., v B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Friday 31st October, Eastern Telegraphs v Portuguese Republicans.

Saturday 1st November, 4-10 p.m., Y. M. C. A. Proctor v St. Xavier's College.

Saturday 1st November, 5-15 p.m., Bombay Grenadiers v Lusitanians.

All the above matches will start at 5-15 p.m. on the Cooperage. On Saturdays the first match will commence at 4-10 p.m.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY.)

Hindu Gymkhana 'B' v Morning Liberal, Kennedy Sea Face.

Bombay Improvement Trust v E. D. Sassoons.

Byculla Y. M. C. A. v B. E. S. Senior XI, Byculla.

Mercantile Bank v Volkart Bros at Cross Maidan.

R. I. M. v Y. M. C. A. (Central), Oval.

Cathedral High School v Osprey C. C., Cross Maidan

Turner Morrison v Islam Gymkhana.

Latham Abercrombie v Imperial Bank of Persia.

Islam Gymkhana v Turner Morrison C C.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Bombay Gymkhana: Banks v Cotton, Esplanade.

Hindu Gymkhana 'B' v Prabhu Jolly C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Mangalorean Catholic C. C. v Bank of Baroda, Cross Maidan.

Elphinstone C C v Gowd Saraswat C. C., Esplanade.

MIDDLE PARK STAKES.

LONDON, October 17.

The following is the result of Middle Park Stakes:—

Picaroon	 1
Solario	 2
Manna	 3

Betting:—2/1 Picaroon, 100/7 Solario, 8/2 Manna.

Eight ran. Won by one and a half length, a neck between the second and the third.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. on Saturday, October 18th. Wave length 387 metres Call sign 2 F V.

1 Mrs. Magill-Pianoforte Solo—Grando Valse Brillanto-Schulhoff.
2 Mrs. Moredith—Song—"Coming thro' the Ryo" (By request)—Arr. Lee.
3 Mr. Daine Dawson—Song—Selected.
4 Mr. and Mrs. Moredith—Duet—"Down the Vale"—Moir.
5 Mrs. Magill-Pianoforte Solo—Impromptu in a flat—Schubert.
6 Mr. Daine Dawson—Song—Selected.
7 Mr. and Mrs. Moredith—Duet—"Vale" (Farewell) Kennedy Russell.
8 Mr. Moredith—Song—"Glorious Devon"—German.

"A GREAT AND GOOD JUDGE."

JUSTICE MULLA TO RETIRE.

BAR'S APPRECIATION.

On Friday at the High Court Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla presided for the last time on the Original Side, as he is retiring from the Bench just before the October vacation. The Court was crowded with a large number of members of the Bar and attorneys of the Court to bid farewell to his lordship. Mr. Mr. A. Jinnah spoke very highly of the courtesy, learning and sympathy of Mr. Justice Mulla, which he had invariably shown to the Bar, and said he was one of the greatest judges before whom he had appeared in Bombay. Mr. Justice Mulla reciprocated the kindly sentiments expressed by Mr. Jinnah and thanked the counsel and the attorneys for their co-operation and help.

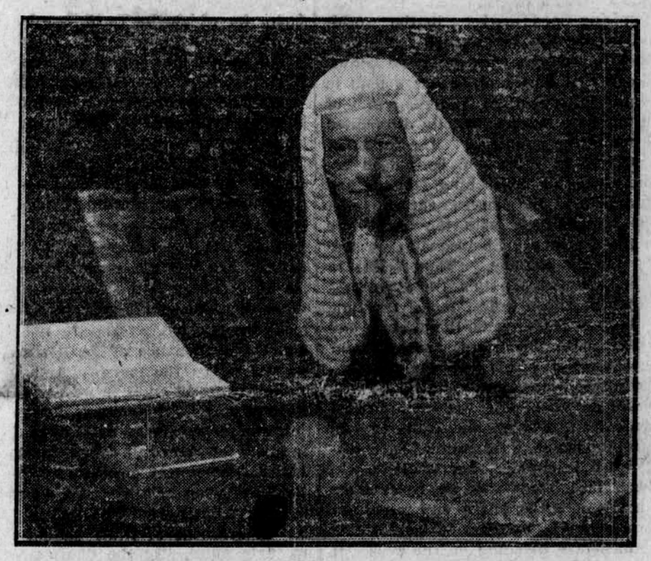
A GREAT AND GOOD JUDGE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said with his lordship's permission he wished to express on behalf of the Bar their sense of great appreciation of the work his lordship had done on the Bench. It was with no little sorrow that they parted with their lordship, and they knew the reason why Mr. Justice Mulla had come to that decision, which was inevitable, that reason being that his lordship's health did not permit him to adorn and preside over the Bench of this High Court. His lordship would remember that he (Mr. Jinnah) had practised in this Court for a long time and it was not merely adulation to say,—and he said it with great sincerity, and expressed the feelings and sentiments not only of the members of the Bar, but all those litigants who had to come before his lordship,—that he had given universal satisfaction to every one who had the good fortune to come before his lordship. His lordship's career on the Bench was marked with courtesy, with patience, with learning, with erudition, with experience and with knowledge, which very few judges in that Court had shown and which had commanded almost the reverence of every one who had the pleasure and good fortune to appear before his lordship. His lordship was a great good and merciful judge. His lordship's knowledge and experience of human nature, his way of weighing evidence, his knowledge of law, and experience of the litigants, had been a great asset to the public. The members of the Bar regretted that they had to part with such a great judge, and although his lordship's judgments had found a place in the annals of the Bench, he was sure they would be read by the posterity with love and respect as the judgments of a great and learned judge. But his lordship was coming once more among them, and they welcomed him heartily. The Bench was poorer for the loss, but the Bar was proud in having an advocate for whom the members had respect and honour.

JUSTICE MULLA'S REPLY.

Mr. Justice Mulla said when he took up the duties of a judge of the High Court, he took them up with feelings of great delight, and now that he was resigning he did so with feelings of intense pain. The work on the Bench was quite congenial to his temperament, and had it not been for the fact that he was unable to sit up continuously for three hours in the morning he would never have left it. As they all knew, the office of a judge involved immense responsibilities; but the duties of a judge though onerous were fulfilled by him with the co-operation and good will of the members of the Bar. But that co-operation and good-will could not be secured unless the judge was consciously courteous to the Bar, and unless he listened to the litigants and their counsel with patience and sympathy. Sympathy, he maintained, was absolutely essential for the administration of justice, for the platform of a Court of Justice was not like a chess board where lifeless figures struggled to win the day. He gratefully acknowledged the courtesy shown to him by the Bar and also the hearty co-operation of the Bar and the no less hearty co-operation of the attorneys of this Court in his chamber work. The Bar and the attorneys had invariably treated him with courtesy and respect, for which he would be grateful to them till the end of his life. After the completion of his work as a judge he stood at their Bar for their verdict, and it was extremely gratifying to learn that their verdict was that he thought aright, that he spoke aright and that he judged aright. He left this Court with great reluctance, but he had this much satisfaction, that he would soon be in the very endearing arms of the Bar which he loved so well. (Cheers.)

MR. JUSTICE DINSHA F. MULLA



WHO IS RETIRING FROM THE BENCH. A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY BAR AND ATTORNEY BADE HIM FAREWELL YESTERDAY WHEN HE PRESIDED FOR THE LAST TIME ON THE ORIGINAL SIDE.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COMPLAINT AGAINST EUROPEAN.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Kanga, pleader, appeared on behalf of T. A. Soares and prayed for process to be issued against G. W. Allen for insult and assault.

In the course of the application the complainant stated that he was a General Manager of Messrs. Brandon and Co. and that he knew Allen as he was a frequenter of the dining-cars managed by Messrs. Brandon and Co. On the 7th instant Allen was a passenger by the First Class Race Special and had booked one place for dinner at the first sitting. After the train left Poona, the complainant sent a word to the passengers including Allen who had booked for the first sitting to be ready for dinner. At this, Allen came up to the complainant and told him that he (Allen) would come for second sitting. A seat for Allen was accordingly reserved in car No. 2 for second sitting. At the time of the second sitting Allen along with three other gentlemen came in the car No. 1. Allen's companions had their seats in car No. 1 while Allen had his seat in car No. 2. Allen removed card from one of the seats in car No. 1 and occupied it. On seeing this the complainant went to Allen and told him that his seat was in car No. 2, whereupon Allen was alleged to have lost his temper and addressed rude remarks to the complainant. Allen was further alleged to have assaulted the complainant.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against G. W. Allen.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Dost Alukhan Sarbaj stood charged with rash and negligent driving at the instance of Sergeant Reid, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted, while Mr. B. I. Desai defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that on September 28 the accused was driving his car from Lower Colaba along the Sassoon Dock Road. When the accused neared the "Admiralty House" a Ford car came from a side lane and while taking a turn on to the main road, the accused dashed his car against the Ford car. Moreover the accused was on the wrong side of the road and it was stated that he did not even sound the horn.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and submitted that his guilt should not be inferred simply from the fact that he was on the wrong side of the road. There was obstruction on the road and hence he was forced to be on the wrong side. The accused further submitted that from the damage done to the respective cars, it would be clear that instead of the accused's car dashing into the Ford car, it was the Ford car that mounted the footboard of his car. The accused, therefore, submitted that it was the driver of the Ford car who was responsible for the accident.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 70.

HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

EIGHTEEN NEW NAMES.

A new list of Honorary Presidency Magistrates has been published in Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette." Eighteen new names have been added to the present list.

The following are the new names:—

Ramchandra Santuram Asavle, H. P. Behramji J. Bocarro, I.S.O., H. J. Davis, Devidas Narandas, H. P. Gibbs, Mrs. Shirley Maureen Hodgkinson, Khan Sahib Hormasji Shapurji Katrak, J. McClure, M.Inst. C. E. J. Moore, A. B. Morrison, H. G. Mulleneux, W. H. Neilson, O.B.E., V.D., M.A., M.A.I. M.Inst., C.E., M. I. Mech. E., Rao Bahadur Anant Krishna Pai, Jivaji Krishna Parulkar G. K. Raje, B. V. Rayakar and J. C. Vachha.

SINGLE SITTING MAGISTRATES.

The following Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall sit singly when a quorum cannot be formed:—

Hajibhai Bandeali, Salebhai K. Barodawala, Savakshah Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. and S., Navroji Sorabji Bengali, Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, Shapurji Bahmanji Billimoria, Sitaram Keshav Bole, M.L.C., Barjorji Sorabji Cooper, Vasantrav Anandrav Dabholkar, C.B.E., M.L.C., Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D. (Brux.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M. and S., Madhavji Thakarsi Devidas, Jehangir Ratanji Dubash, Major F. Fernandes, M.D. (Brux.), L.M.S., L.M. and S., Behramji Navroji Gamadia, A. F. Henriques, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), R. D. Hughes, N. G. Hunt, Ishvardas Lakhmidas, Moreshvar Chintaman Javle, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L.M. and S., Harischandra Lakshmanji Kavle, Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, LL.B., A. R. King, M. Leslie, Sir H. P. W. Maenaghten, Kt., Damodar Thakarsi Madhavji, Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. and S., Meyer Nissim, Rustam Sorabji Panvala, Sir Purnssottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., Rustamji Nanabhai Ratnna, L.M. and S., The Honourable Mr. Phiroze Kharshedji Sethna, O.B.E., Prabhudas Jivandas Shamaldas, Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, L.M. and S. (Bom.), B.Y.Sc. (Spl.), F.R.S.I. (Lond.), Sorabji Edalji Warden.

STRIKE IN SASSOON MILLS.

On Friday noon about 500 weavers of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., struck work demanding higher wages. The management, therefore, closed the mill until further notice.

Official and Personal.

A Simla message says Mr. F. Noyce, President of the Coal Committee, is conferring with the Government of India and leaves for Calcutta on Sunday.—A.P.

Mr. Madhava Prasad Dube, formerly Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore has been appointed A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja, Scindia of Gwalior with the rank of Major.

The "Leader" says that it is probable Mr. Bhagwandin Dube (formerly of the Allahabad Bar and now practising before the Privy Council) will succeed Sir Muhammad Shafi as Law Member, and Sir Muhammed Habibullah will succeed Sir B. M. Sarma.

OPIUM SALE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

At the opium sale yesterday two hundred and fifty chests of Benares opium were offered for sale but only fifteen chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 67,600. The highest price for a chest was Rs. 4,510, lowest Rs. 4,505 and average Rs. 4,506-10-8.

Cholera has suddenly broken out here in an acute form and four deaths have occurred within a few hours of the attack. The epidemic is confined only to the community of Mahars.—(A. P.)

EXPLOSION OF OXYGEN CYLINDER.

CROWDED TRAM CAR ABLAZE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

There was an extraordinary accident this afternoon at Greenock. A steam lorry laden with oxygen cylinders was unloading in the main street when one cylinder fell on the ground resulting in a terrific explosion of all the cylinders, wrecking and setting into fire a crowded tram car standing opposite and injuring all the passengers some of them seriously. The houses over an area of hundred and fifty yards were partially wrecked. Some of the passengers jumped into the street from the top of the tram. Several occupants of another tram were injured. The street, after the occurrence looked like shelled area.—Reuter.

PROBABLE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Berlin.—Protracted negotiations with a view to including the Nationalists in Government have broken down. A conference of the Chancellor and the leaders of the Government parties to-day agreed that further negotiations with a view to widening the basis of Government did not promise success. This decision was reached after the centre party had passed a resolution in favour of the new elections if no other solution of the difficulty could be found.—Reuter.

THIRD IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT MELBOURNE IN 1925.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The third Imperial Press Conference will be held at Melbourne in 1925 on an invitation of the Australian section of the Empire Press Union. It will be attended by the proprietors and editors of the leading newspapers in the British Empire. Delegates will be invited to participate in a two months tour of the commonwealth. Mr. Bruce has been promised support of the New Zealand Section of the Union and Mr. Massey has invited the delegates to visit New Zealand *en route* Australia.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIP WITH LIQUOR

U. S. A. FEDERAL COURT'S RULING

LONDON, Oct. 16.

New York.—The Federal Court has decided that a steamship cannot be attacked by Government when members of a crew smuggle liquor or narcotics into the United States without the knowledge of the owners of a vessel. The judgment is the sequel to the case of "Orduna" a British Royal Mail steamer seized on March 12th on the allegation that she had landed whisky and morphine worth ten thousand dollars. The Court expressed the opinion that the ship must be "in possession of guilty persons" with the consent of owner to be subject to forfeiture.—Reuter.

SHERIF HUSSEIN.

INVITED TO BAGHDAD BY KING FEISAL

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Cairo.—It is stated that King Feisal invited Sherif Hussein to Baghdad but the invitation was received in Jeddah after Hussein's departure to Akaba whither the invitation has now been forwarded.—Reuter.

"NO INTENTION OF CAUSING TROUBLE IN MECCA."

BNI SAUD'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, October 17.

According to British advices from Jeddah, a letter from Ibn Saud, dated three weeks back, has reached there stating that he has no intention of causing trouble in Mecca, thus bearing out the reassuring reports from other sources.—Reuter.

STRANDED INDIAN REFUGEES IN HEDJAZ.

REPATRIATION ARRANGED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, October 17.

A communique states:—"The suggestion in the London "Times", repeated in a Reuter telegram dated the 16th instant, that a number of Indian refugees are stranded in the Hedjaz may cause alarm in India. The public, however, may rest assured, the Government of India, with the ready co-operation of His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah have arranged for the repatriation of all Indians who desire to leave the Hedjaz. One ship for Bombay carrying some hundreds of them is already due if it has not actually arrived and another will take of the remainder is now at Jeddah ready to sail. All Indians who wish to leave are now believed to be provided for.

FIRST INDIGO FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

First indigo forecast for 1924-25 shows that the total area sown is estimated at 98,100 acres, 40 per cent below corresponding estimate of last year.

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Mr. ARTHUR FIELD thus writes about the publications of the Sunshine Publishing House:—

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Engineer Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1924.

HALF A STONE.

The Iron and Steel Industry again finds itself in a critical situation through circumstances beyond its control. The drastic reductions ordered at Jamshedpur and the number of skilled workmen thrown out of employment are in the nature of a danger-signal which deserves the prompt attention of the Government of India. The Tariff Act, which came into force in June last, was meant to afford Protection to the Steel Industry, but it has not ensured even Fair Trade. On the one side, the indigenous industry is being visited with the terrible onslaughts of continental dumpers, on the other it has to stand the ill-designed policy of high exchange which nullifies the value of the import duty. When the Government of a country adopt Protection, the advantage to industry depends largely on the resolute spirit in which they face foreign inroads. Protection is certainly an offence to vested interests who regard India as the best and most promising open market in the world, and we have to be prepared for their bitter opposition. Once let it be known abroad that Protection is but a feint to beguile its supporters, and the aim of the measure becomes wholly discredited in competing countries. The reality of Protection in India will be judged according to the unflinching courage and good faith of the Government of India who have agreed with the Legislature on the expediency of adequate Protection for the country. There seems to be some impression that Protection implies a deviation from moral rectitude while Free Trade marks the straight and narrow path. One simple groan about the consumer, which even the most unlearned can utter, and Protection stands discarded as a plot of commercial cannibalism, which the Britisher in India condemns, of course, on disinterested grounds. For England to preach Free Trade as an irrefragable principle of virtue, is not very much unlike a retired burglar in comfortable circumstances dwelling on the evils of larceny. But really there is nothing to justify sanctimonious approach either to Protection or Free Trade, since our object is to secure at least an opportunity of Fair Trade while the Government are tied to the obligations of adequate Protection. This modest attitude has become necessary in the case of the Steel Industry which, while costing the consumer a burden of Rs. 150 lakhs, remains exposed to a dangerous combination of circumstances; and these circumstances will, if not provided against, make our sacrifice futile and involve a disastrous set-back to India's industrial progress. Foreign countries have yet to realise that India is in earnest about the safety of her steel industry and that she will fight against the crooked manoeuvres of producers who sell cheap for the time being and who hope to profiteer after the destruction of our indigenous enterprise.

The Government enhanced their responsibility with regard to adequate Protection when in the specific case of steel production they described it as an industry of national importance, but while competition is swift and threatening they take a leisurely course which can encourage none save continental sellers and their transhipping agents. There are three adverse factors obvious to the Government of India. The Tariff Board fixed Rs. 180 per ton as the price at which Indian steel could be sold without loss, but since June there has been a foreign-designed drop in prices which brings the market for continental steel to Rs. 130. Convulsive joy that the consumer has permanently gained, is foolish because whenever under-cutting is done by a strong rival it is with the hope of skinning and peppering the customer alive, later on. Surely in reviewing their discretion under Section 2 (1) of the Steel Industry Protection Act, the Government could have calculated the measure of offsetting duties needed to meet the prices of imported steel. The second adverse factor is the appreciation of the rupee which gives a growing advantage to imports. The Tariff Board began to take evidence regarding the industry in August 1923, when circumstances were less devastating. They estimated the C. I. F. prices of foreign steel on the basis of the sixteen pence rupee and assuming a rupee price for the solvent sale of material, they fixed an average of Rs. 180 per ton. Even in May when the Legislature considered the grant of so-called Protection the change of data was brought to the notice of Government, but they preferred to stick to the obsolete figures of the Tariff Board. The increased advantage to the continental exporter of steel through exchange is now a large factor of dislocation since it amounts to 12 per cent. in favour of the foreign seller. This factor too ought to weigh with Government as they, as the controllers of rupee currency, are aware of the probable fluctuations of the rupee better than others. On the calculation of price and exchange, they could regulate import duty on their own account under the Act. But instead of taking a sharp and resolute step of self-defence in face of obvious aggressiveness from abroad, the Government have referred the case to the Tariff Board. If the Tariff Board follow the precedent of assuming current prices and exchange, it is possible that by the time Government of India lift up their ponderous hands to act, the formula will have been falsified by a reduction of Rs. 15 on the Belgian side and a rise of a penny in exchange. The Government, in that not unlikely case, may again apply to the Tariff Board to do a simple sum involving two variables. As time and courage are the essence of success, the prospect of recurring references is dreary, and a schedule of duties covering the two elements of foreign quotation and rupee exchange ought to be designed by them for the guidance of the Government who have power under the Act to take counter-vailing steps. The third adverse factor for which the Tariff Board cannot enforce a remedy is the considerate policy of placing steel contracts in India. If Government, railways, trusts and development agencies are buoyant about the idea of getting continental steel cheap and seek to plume themselves on their concern for consumers, they would be taking a reckless course whose meaning would be clear to the public.

Though the present reference to the Tariff Board was not essential, we hope the Tariff Board will so advise Government as to make repeated consultations really unnecessary. We do not question the competence of the Board but we are against the loss of time when foreign competition is based on deliberate dumping. If so much circumlocution and delay are to be allowed in an industry of national importance—the British Government discovered it during the War—what celerity can we expect in other industries? The fact is that the Government of India should make up their mind, like the Commonwealth Government of Australia, to shield indigenous enterprise, against unfair invasion. While only repeated applications to the Government of India have succeeded in stirring that exalted body into posting the documents to the Tariff Board, the Australian Commonwealth uses the Industries Preservation Act to impose off-setting duties when current tariff is rendered ineffective by the condition of imports. The very resoluteness of the Australian Government discourages foreign jackals from demoralising the market now in the hope of having the field all to themselves afterwards. The Steel Industry asked for Protection; it is not given even the chance of Fair Trade. Half a stone is worse than no bread.

NOT COMMONSENSE.

The plea of Sir Maurice Hayward on behalf of the voiceless children of India, reached an emotional pitch on Thursday, but he took care to defend the sanctity of Central Subjects against the grant of too much protection to children. The contention of the Home Member that for every substantial amendment, a bill should be hung up for a year until Simla nodded is a perversion of procedure for which there is no warrant either in law or in commonsense. The Advocate-General lost his bearings for a while, but the President protected the jurisdiction of the Council, an important matter when the most immoderate of Moderates is fighting for provincial autonomy. If an amendment involving the protection of children by parents themselves, is construed as a trespass on Central authority there is very little of responsibility left for the local legislature. The Bombay Government have been particularly obstructive on the ground of the "previous assent of the Governor-General in Council" being obtained before amendments can be "considered." When in Decemer 1922, the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill was on the anvil, members moved amendments which the General Member resisted then, and tried to reduce the competency of the Council to that of saying "Yea" or "Nay". The question revolves on the interpretation of the term "take into consideration." The restriction is found in Section 80A of the Act:—

> The Local Legislature of any province may not without the previous sanction of the Governor-General make or take into consideration any law (a) regulating any Central Subject (b) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under this Act to be either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies *Provided* that an Act or a provision of an Act *made* by a local legislature and *subsequently* assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of this Act shall not be deemed invalid by *reason only* of its requring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this Act. (Italics ours).

The proviso contemplates occasions when law *has been made* by the Local Legislature and awaits the *subsequent* assent of the Governor-General in respect of alterations which he did not foresee or expressly prohibit. The clause has no existence in the mind of Sir Maurice Hayward who, torn between his zeal for bureaucratic power and his love of children, takes no account of the privileges of the Council. Again the main section thoroughly exposes the pretensions of the Home Member and the unfair spirit in which he threatened the Council with suspension of the measure and so played upon the humanitarian alarm of the members. What is the meaning of "take into consideration"? The late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar opposed the narrow views of Government when he declared: "If I were to accede to the position maintained by the General Member of Government, namely, that this House has no option but to consider the Bill only by way either of rejecting or accepting it, then I should be giving a ruling subverting the Constitution altogether and depriving this Council of its rights and liberties..... The proper procedure for the Council is this: the amendments of which notices have been given can be moved without the consent of the Governor-General, provided they are in accordance with our Rules and Standing Orders." Though non-official amendments are consistent with this ruling, the Home Member finds refuge in the illicit threat that the progress of the whole Bill would be arrested. This is not playing the game; it is merely a bullying fraud upon the Law worthy of the attention of the Reforms Enquiry Committee in their estimate of Council jurisdiction.

Notes of the Day.

The German Loan.

The German Loan has been a phenomenal success in every country in which it was floated. The enthusiasm of America, which has absorbed the bulk of it and which has abundant money to spare, was, of course, to be expected. But it has been taken up like hot cakes in England, where many newspapers, including, of course, those controlled by Lord Rothermere, had violently opposed it on the ground that to help Germany would be to add to unemployment and distress at home. But most noteworthy is the fate of the French portion of the Loan which has been taken up by the French banks, who are disposing the bonds privately, the demand being so strong that the issue may be considered to be already virtually fully subscribed. The moral of the Loan is obvious. Finance knows no territorial boundaries and, properly led, can become an instrument of bringing nations together in co-operative endeavour.

Banker and Bureaucrat.

Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras, belongs to a banking family, though he is now a full-fledged bureaucrat. With his innate sympathy for banking and his resourcefulness as a bureaucrat, he has foiled the move of the Legislative Council by a decree of disallowance. On Wednesday, the members of the Council addressed a series of questions regarding the conduct of the City Police and the Government in the recent case against Mr. Ahmed Batcha and six others. The prosecution rested its case on the contribution of an approver who to the annoyance of the Police made a mess of the trial by mixing truth with falsehood. When the crucial question came regarding the part played by Mr. Grant, prosecuting Counsel in the case, the Law Member said: "In view of the series of questions regarding Mr. Grant and in view of the fact that he is not unfortunately present here, I do not propose to answer this question in the interests of the public." Not the interests of Mr. Grant who, be it noted, happened to be away at Ootacamund, recruiting his health after the ordeal. The Government found it convenient to hold up the absence of a minor public servant as excuse for their evasion. If the rule is extended, the Treasury Bench will be spared more than half the trouble of answering public questions. They can say: "We regret the absence of Collector Tom or Commissioner Dick or Councillor Harry", and there is an end of the matter. But Lord Goschen went one better in interdicting an adjournment motion, though he was many miles away on elephant-shooting at Kadi where, the "Pioneer" reports, His Excellency bagged a huge tusker. He, by wire, sniped the non-official Opposition too, because further investigation of the Imperial Frauds could not be made "without detriment to public interests." Lord Goschen has, unfortunately, identified the public with the Bank and the City Police. Government have thus wriggled out of a dishonourable situation. The rest is silence.

Mr. D. F. Mulla.

Last evening Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla sat for the last time as a Judge of the Bombay High Court and from Monday next he will resume his practice at the Bar. From the feeling references made about him by Mr. M. A. Jinnah it is evident that Mr. Justice Mulla had, besides commanding their respect, endeared himself very much to the members of the Bar. During a period of about two and a half years that he remained on the Bench, Mr. Justice Mulla unmistakably disclosed to his colleagues of the Bench, the members of the Bar, the Solicitors and the general public the qualities of head and heart worthy of a most distinguished Judge. He has always been respectful to the opinions of the other members of the Bench who in their turn held his knowledge of law in very high esteem. Patient, even-tempered and courteous, even the junior-most member of the Bar appeared in his Court with every confidence of being generously heard. As a Chamber Judge he gave satisfaction to all concerned and his long practice as a Solicitor stood him in good stead. He often gave points in practice to the senior-most Solicitors, and useful and instructive directions and guidance to junior Solicitors. His legal learning, sound commonsense, despatch of work, careful weighing of evidence and quickness of judgment made it a pleasure to follow the work of his Court. His intimate knowledge of land valuation matters when he acted as a judge dealing in the Land References, were an asset both to the public bodies and to the claimants who appeared before him. Mr. Mulla's judicial pronouncements are expressed after the tradition and quality of great tribunals and display a considerable amount of learning and grasp of detail. They constitute a permanent record of his work on the Bench.

An Independent Lawyer.

One need only turn to his judgments about C. I. F. Contracts in Steel Bros. vs. Dayal Khatao and about Mr. Nariman's case against the Bombay Municipality to justify the truth of his robust commonsense and independence of thought. Mr. Justice Mulla's career on the Bench has once more proved beyond doubt how a successful and able though not necessarily a senior member of the Bar could make an eminently satisfactory and an efficient Judge. We very much regret the reasons which necessitate Mr. Justice Mulla's resignation from the Bench, viz., his continued ill health. We offer our sympathy to the Bench for the loss sustained by them on Mr. Justice Mulla's retirement and congratulate the Bar on their regaining Mr. Mulla the practising advocate in their fold. As a popular exponent of Indian laws, the present generation of students in all parts of India owe a great debt of gratitude of Mr. Justice Mulla whose record as Principal of the Law School was as brilliant as his contribution as a Judge.

The Akali Problem.

No single leader has devoted himself to the cause of the Sikhs with greater self-sacrificing zeal than Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and it will not be surprising if we find that his single-minded earnestness has succeeded in bringing about the settlement of a question which, thanks mainly to the obstinacy of the Government, has remained unsolved so long. He has told an interviewer that he has been engaged for some time in preparing a new Gurdwara Bill which he desires should be acceptable to all interests concerned. We hardly expect there will be any difficulty raised on the part of the Akalis towards meeting the legitimate claims of the Udasis and the Mohunts. But the root of the Akali problem lies in the attitude of the Government. It remains to be seen if they will help the efforts which Pandit Malaviya is making or will thwart them by allowing a false sense of prestige to prevail over consideration of statesmanship.

Dar-ul-Uloom, Panchgani.

We have received the latest annual report of the Dar-ul-Uloom, the Muslim residential school of Panchgani. The school, which is situated amidst ideal surroundings in Panchgani, was brought into existence in 1919 to satisfy a long-felt want of the Muslim community. Its building, spacious though it is, can accommodate only 100 students and applications are refused for want of accommodation. During the last four years the authorities have borne the financial burden of managing the school with the greatest difficulty and they now approach the Muslim public again for assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,35,000 to meet the present urgent needs of the institutions, namely, the extension of the present premises, construction of teachers' quarters, equipment of library and science laboratory. Considering the great want which the school fills, no time should be lost by the well-to-do Muslims in making a generous response to this appeal.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

1ST NOMINATIONS MADE

T. U. CONGRESS' MANIFESTO.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 16.

Though nominations for election will not be made until Saturday it is possible to give the approximate number of candidates to be put forward by the three parties for the six hundred and fifteen seats which constitute the House of Commons. Labour will have about 520 candidates compared with 423 at the last general election. The Conservatives will have about the same number as at the last election, namely, 536. The Liberals will nominate about 330 as compared with 454.—(B. O. W.).

FIRST NOMINATIONS MADE ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, October 17.

First nominations were made to-day. The same four Unionist, Liberal, Labour and Independent candidates who were before the electors at the by-election which was pending when Parliament was dissolved are again standing for the London University seat. Two of the retiring Unionist members together with one Independent each have been nominated for Cambridge and Oxford Universities. Prof. Gilbert Murray is an Independent candidate in the latter case.—Reuter.

"RESIST ATTEMPT TO CRUSH LABOUR."

MANIFESTO OF T. U. CONGRESS.

LONDON, October 17.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress in an election manifesto exhorts members of the Trade Unions to set aside sectionalism in the great fight for Labour supremacy. The manifesto says:—"The election must be regarded by you as a constitutional rebellion. The attempt to crush labour to a state of helplessness must be resisted."

T.U.C.'S DONATION TO LABOUR FUND.

The Council of the Trade Union Congress has voted a thousand sterling for the Labour Party Election Publicity fund. It appeals to all Trade Unions to make special grants to the Labour Party Fighting Fund.—Reuter.

LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The chief Liberal Whip in an interview stated that his party had at least 350 candidates compared with 454 at the last election.—Reuter.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, October 17.

The considerable drop in the anticipated total of Liberal candidates is explained by the chief Liberal Whip as being due to the fact that the Liberal Party is not disposed, either locally or nationally, to waste effort and money on forlorn hopes.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Independent Labour Party in a manifesto signed by Messrs. Glifford Allen and Fenner Brockway headed "Hands off the people's Government" appeals to the electors to defeat the attempt to humiliate Labour on a trick issue. It says the whole world has seen Labour restore the dignity and prestige of Britain.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S ELECTION TALK.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In contrast to the difficulty of hearing, Mr. MacDonald's speech which was broadcast from the Glasgow City Hall on Monday a hundred thousand listeners throughout the country to-night heard most clearly a quiet election talk of Mr. Baldwin addressed directly through a microphone at the London broadcasting headquarters where acoustics have been perfected. He appealed for national unity instead of class hatred and said that the Conservatives made no wild promises or alluring claims. They were not patent medicine vendors. The country needed a Government with sufficient majority to avoid annual elections.—Reuter.

MR BALDWIN'S WALK-OVER.

LONDON, October 17.

The Liberals of Bowdley have decided not to contest the seat for that constituency. Consequently M. Baldwin will be returned unopposed.—Reuter.

CAMPBELL CASE A FAKE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. MacDonald continuing his tour motored from Manchester through the Potteries *en route* Birmingham. Speaking at Congleton he said everywhere it was evident that politics was beginning to move the hearts of the people. He declared that the uniting of the Liberals and the Tories was a great tribute to Labour. At Macclesfield, women presented the Premier with a silk muffler and a box of handkerchiefs for Ishbel. Enthusiasm was demonstrated throughout and it was especially marked at Hanwell where the Premier described the Campbell case as a fake to mislead the fools.—Reuter.

SIR T. STRANGMAN'S CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sir Thomas Strangman is a Conservative candidate in the three-cornered contest for East Wolverhampton.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD.

TATA STEEL CO'S EVIDENCE

NEED OF URGENT PROTECTION.

A meeting of the Tariff Board was held on Friday at 2 p.m. in the Town Hall, Bombay, Mr. G. Rainy presiding. Besides the president there were present also Mr. V. G. Kale and Mr. P. P. Ginwalla members of the Board with Mr. C. F. Ramsden, Secretary.

Mr. H. K. Sawday, Sales Manager of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. was examined at length. He submitted before the board copies of correspondence passed between the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Secretary, Government of India Commerce. In course of a letter dated August 12th 1924, the Company stated:—

"The duties imposed by the Act are based on the Tariff Board's estimates of the prices at which material would enter India and these figures are the figures for the latter half of 1923. They are:—

Bars and rods	Rs. 140
Structural shapes	Rs. 145
Plates	Rs. 150

Light rails are classed with bars and rods.

The above figures are a weighted average of Continental and British imports, but the Tariff Board nowhere discloses how the average is made up. In dealing with these figures, we deal with British and Continental material separately in each case.

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL—BRITISH.

We submit herewith a statement (A) of the prices at which material was actually being imported including the duty. The latest price is Rs. 161/7 including duty for joists. The base price for angles is the same and smaller sizes pay a small extra.

A small proportion of this material goes to Bombay. On this we receive Rs. 18 less owing to freight charges.

On sales to Railways we receive about the same on the average as we get on sales to Calcutta. There are no sales to the Bazar based on British Standard prices.

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL—CONTINENTAL

Please see Statement B giving Baxter Fell's quotations for c.i.f. prices of Continental material at Indian ports. This is a reputable firm, but there are cheaper ones. Actual purchases can be put through at less than quoted prices. The present cost of importing structural is about Rs. 135/8 including duty. We can't therefore sell to the bazar at ports at all. For Northern India our freight advantages have worked out at Rs. 20 in actual experience. This means, of course, that our sales are confined to places where we have an advantage and in Northern India we can sell at an average at Rs. 155. For odd wagon lots, which are wanted in a hurry, we can get more and sometimes sell at Rs. 160 and 165, but clearly the bulk of our sales must be regulated by the cost of importation.

BARS AND RODS—BRITISH.

The remarks under 1 above apply here. The price of British bars is approximately 10 shillings above the price of joists. The duty is Rs. 10 more.

CONTINENTAL BARS:—The present price is Rs. 145-8 and the remarks under 2 apply here.

PLATES—BRITISH:—3/16" and up are about five to ten shillings dearer than joists.

PLATES—CONTINENTAL:—Can be bought at £8/10.

LIGHT RAILS.

Before the Act Continental rails could be landed at about Rs. 130 to Rs. 135. Our material was selling at Rs. 150. A price of Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 meant duty at about Rs. 12. This has been increased to Rs. 40 and it might have been expected that the price would go up by Rs. 28. To begin with, we raised our price to Rs. 160 but Continental rails are now offering at £7 or £6/17/6. With the duty, this means a landed price of somewhere round Rs. 140 or less and we have been compelled to go back to the old price of Rs. 150.

All the figures above have been based on the cost of importing at the present time. There is no reason to suppose that this will go up. Indeed, with the uncertainty about exchange, with the imminent reduction of freight from Continental ports and with a probable reduction in wages of Continental workmen, there is reason to fear that they will go down. Had our arguments been based on prices ruling in the country, it might have been argued that these are affected by stocks which are held and that prices must take time to settle down. As pointed out, however, the figures given are based on the cost of importing only.

In case you require information about bazar prices, we are attaching hereto three or four recent price lists issued by a prominent dealer. As you will see, the prices are f.o.r. For wholesale prices you must deduct 0/4 for profit, 0/8 for quantity sales and 0/4 for carting. The prices we could get are Re. 1 a cwt. or Rs. 20 a ton less than those given. You will notice that from section to section there are big variations, but this is according to the temporary shortages that occur.

These price lists are for Calcutta. At the present moment the Bombay market is carrying bigger stocks than Calcutta and prices are very much keener in Bombay. It is an undoubted fact that many dealers, unable to carry their stocks any longer, are selling at a loss. These are considerations of a temporary character, but nevertheless, one more reason why we are still unable to secure the Rs. 180 which, some months ago, the Tariff Board decided, was essential for us.

We lay no stress on these as an argument for action under section 2 (1), but they strengthen our request that action should

(Continued on next page.)

AWAKENING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

RESPONSIBLE TO MAHATMA'S INFLUENCE.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' EVIDENCE BEFORE REFORMS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Reactionaryism is gaining ascendancy in the Reforms Enquiry Committee and judging from the tenor of questions put to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas by the European members the impression is slowly gaining ground among visitors that far from removing even the admitted imperfections of the administrative machinery the labours of the Committee may end in a pull backward. This impression was not so much evident yesterday as it was to-day for Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith and Sir Arthur Froom by their questions revealed their inner mind. Unfortunately they were not the only persons for there were Sir Mahomed Shafi and the Maharaja of Burdwan who though not proved themselves so reactionary at any rate did not exhibit any tendency towards a move forward. Sir Sivaswami Iyer's attitude is somewhat unintelligible while Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru imported strong radicalsm and was supported by Dr. Paranjpye. Such was the impression formed in my mind when after three hours' examination of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas the Committee dispersed till to-morrow when the views of Mr. Fazlul Huq who has suffered at the hands of Swarajists in Bengal will be heard. Some members to-day were heard to say that the evidence of Mr. Fazlul Huq to-morrow will be interesting and there were apprehensions also expressed that Mr. Huq might insist on being heard in camera at certain stages. Mr. C. R. Das has come up here and will probably attend the proceedings to-morrow when interesting revelation will perhaps be made by Mr. Huq.

As for the evidence of Sir Purshotamdas to-day it is not incorrect to say that a commercial touch was given to the proceedings. Speaking as a businessman as anxious of stable Government as any "die hard" he maintained that there could be no strong Government and hence a stable Government unless the unworkable system of Dyarchy was changed into a unified form of Government in all provinces which would be completely free from the ultimate control of the Secretary of State and be enabled to carry on the administration in internal matters without even the Government of India's interference. The President very cleverly attempted to make Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas admit that as unified form of Government was strong and as in Dyarchy there was division and therefore weakness it was better to go back to the pre-reform days of autocracy. But the shrewd Sir Purshotamdas was more than a match for Sir Alexander Muddiman for he pointed out that strong Government was not the only criterion and there must also be responsible Government. The president in other respects also tried to rop the witness in but the cautious Bombay member managed to get out of the trap. It appears that the dock labourers in Bombay want representation in the Bombay Legislative Council and that there is a proposal to give representation to fighting classes in Maharashtra. The witness generally sympathised with them and declared that he would not oppose their representation if it was necessary. In the central Government Sir Purshotamdas' suggestions went beyond the ordinary run of Liberal thought for while the Liberal Federation had only suggested that responsibility should be conferred except as regards army, foreign and political relations the Bombay member wanted responsibility all through. But with limited reservations in regard to foreign and political relations. He wanted even the army to be in charge of a minister and that the Commander-in-Chief should be more or less an advisor in military matters. Sir Alexander Muddiman was evidently unnerved at the idea of the army being placed in charge of a minister and therefore both he and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith questioned him at great length. The President thought that Sir Purshotamdas was probably wanting to go out of the British Empire but he replied that there was no such thing and he did not state it so in his memorandum because he thought that the ideal of self-government within the British Empire being now accepted by every one—he thought it unnecessary. The Maharaja of Burdwan asked if all that Sir Purshotamdas wanted was not given what he would do. This question coming from an Indian apparently disappointed the Bombay witness who exclaimed "What can I do? Let God help India." But Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith evidently under the belief that the Labour Party in England would be defeated at the general elections and the Conservatives would come into power, asked Sir Purshotamdas whether he would insist in his demands even if there was scenticism and alarm in England. But Sir Purshotamdas understood the game and declared that if only the right materials were placed before the British public then surely there would be no reason for alarm or scepticism. This was a crushing reply and Sir Henry cut short his sail.

EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, in the Assembly was examined to-day in his personal capacity by the Reforms Enquiry Committee on a memorandum in which he urged the abolition of Dyarchy, introduction of provincial autonomy and increased responsibility in the Central Government as desired by every political party in India. In setting forth this demand Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas answered several objections raised against it. As belonging to the commercial community he arrived at his opinions after fully weighing the risk that India might be running in adopting a change in the constitution of Government. No Indian in his zeal for safeguarding of property and person could for ever stand in the way of constitutional reforms because after all the best school for responsibility was responsibility itself. The only form of loyalty which conduced to the stability of Government was loyalty of those who understood and appreciated the benefits of good administration and such loyalty could only come from the intelligentsia and the conciliation of the intelligentsia must therefore form the main goal of statesmanship. Referring to Dyarchy witness quoted the opinion of Sir Michael O'Dwyer that under this system there would be no strong Government but a divided Government leading to delay and friction besides being costly and complex. The unitary system preferable to one in which Government was divided into two halves had the full adherence of the witness who pointed out that both business and Government drew their subtenance from finance and a business prospered best when the application of funds at its command was based on an united understanding and directed by the united will to further the common object and discharge common responsibility. None of these conditions could be satisfied under the Dyarchical form of Government. It was impossible to work an unworkable system and the change must take the form of a complete ministerial responsibility in provinces rather than reversion to the old time autocracy.

WIDENING FRANCHISE.

Meeting the objections advanced against the change Sir Purshotamdas said an Indian agriculturist no less than the industrial workman had a good measure of commonsense and should make a good elector. Even a literary test should ultimately prove no barier to increase the number of voters. As regards communal differences the best method was to devise a machinery which would reduce friction to a minimum and accelerate the pace of reform. Here the witness suggested divisional headquarters whose duty would be to work in close co-operation with the local authorities to avert outbreaks of communal passion. No legislation likely to the interests of a community or a backward class adversely should be passed unless supported by three-fourths majority of the local council. As an alternative he suggested the creation of separate special institutions adopted to standards and needs of such classes so that they might develop in their own way till they were fit to come into line with more advanced communities.

Coming to the Central Government Sir Purshotamdas meets the argument that Dyarchy which is accursed in the provinces should not be hailed as a blessing for the central organism by pointing out that the only fair test of the Indians' capacity for Government was their ability to work a system which they willingly accepted. The presence of Indian members on the Executive Council seldom harmonised the policy of Government with the wishes of the unofficial majority. In any system of a representative Government harmony between the executive and the legislature was not a matter of race but of community of political ideas and purpose should constitute a primary statutory charge on the central revenues. The Budget itself should be revised quinquennially by an independent committee. The Commander-in-Chief should not have a seat in the Cabinet but be replaced by a minister. The Indian princes, instead of being encouraged to regard themselves as detached spectators of events in British India must be brought into the main current of our progress. The Cabinet must be formed by a chief minister selected by the Governor-General from the dominant party in the legislature after each election and would not resign unless overthrown by a three-fourths majority of the Assembly or dismissed by the Governor-General. In the sphere of foreign affairs the Governor-General would have power of veto while in regard to army the Cabinet would not be competent to upset the financial settlement in vogue for the particular quinquennium. There must be no nominated official in the Assembly when there was responsibility in the Central Government.

Replying to Sir Alexander Muddiman Sir Purshotamdas made it clear that the suggestions he had made all meant for self-government within the British Empire. As Self-Government withihn the British Empire was now unanimously accepted by the Indian public he thought it unnecessary to mention it in his memorandum. The electorate in Bombay was intelligent and capable of forming a correct judgment.

The President:—If the elector in Bombay can form judgment on ordinary affairs then it is not the intelligentsia alone but the man in the street who can appreciate the benefits of good administration.

Witness: In my memorandum I am comparing the vast masses as against the general intelligentsia. The Bombay Presidency electorate is much more educated than the masses about whom I refer in the memorandum. The man in street does appreciate good administration.

President: You consider that one of the

(Continued on next page.)

PUBLIC REVENUES

MYTH OF EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION EXPLODED

A DAMAGING REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 17.

There is on the agenda of the official business a seemingly in-nocuous motion by the Hon. Finance Member which runs that this Council authorises the Standing Finance Committee to make formal reappropriations from one grant to another of the money which has been spent or will be spent on the purpose for which it was voted by the Council if it is found necessary to debit expenditure to the head of account other than that under which it was voted. All such reappropriations shall be reported by the committee to the Legislative Council. There is also another motion which asks that the report of the Standing Committee on the public accounts on audit and the appropriation report on public accounts for the year 1922 to 23 be recorded. The resolutions are technical and vague in character and would ordinarily convey no understanding to the public outside the exclusive circle of official and un-official experts concerned with them. Fortunately the Standing Committee on Public Accounts have introduced a welcome innovation this year, of printing minutes of their proceedings and presenting them to the Legislative Council. Accordingly, to-day the report of the Committee with their minutes of proceedings and copy of audit report of the year 1922-23 were circulated to members of the Council and copies given to representatives of the press. The audit report read together with the minutes of the Finance Committee's proceedings throw considerable light on the subject and papers are incomplete without the copy of the appropriation report and the letter of the Auditor-General to the Government of Bombay, and it is to be hoped that they also would be placed on the Press table. There is a general myth that whatever may be the merits of the policy of Government at least in the administration of funds they maintain a high level of efficiency in a very businesslike manner. Papers placed on the table to-day explode this myth irreievably. If the business concerns were run on methods governing the administration of public funds there would be a 'prima facie' case for the compulsory winding-up of those concerns. A few prominent features of the scandalous administration of public funds revealed by the audit report are that in spite of there being a considerable improvement on the conditions of affairs in 1921-22, still in 1922-23 the percentage of the net objections to expenditure in Public Works Department (Irrigation) and Development Department was unpardonably high. During the three years ending 1922-23 when the late Governor, Sir George Lloyd, was in charge of public works portfolio, Rs. 30 lakhs were incurred on three Government Houses alone. It was possible within the province of the Development Department for the work to be badly done and more badly supervised and the whole mismanagement to be discovered not by the vigilance of the Director of Development Department but the vigilance of the Auditor-General. The policy of incurring expenditure without sanctioned estimates and defending it later, to say the least, betrays total lack of any sense of responsibility on the part of public officials. It is equally indefensible that the savings from one head should be utilised under another head without the sanction of the Legislature. The motion for delegation of the powers of the legislature to the Standing Finance Committee is a retrograde proposal, and the curtailment of the limited powers of the Council to check expenditure of public funds. It must therefore be rejected. Enormus sums have been borrowed pledging credit of the Presidency and undermining its financial position. Huge capital expenditures have been incurred, are being incurred and are going to be incurred. If Government can give no better guarantee of its competence to render a satisfactory account of its utilisation of funds the Council must tell it emphatically to close all its capital undertakings until the executive is brought under popular control, so that the province may not be driven to bankruptcy by their mismanagement and inefficiency.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

GEN. DE RIVERA INVESTED WITH FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Madrid.—General De Rivera, whose policy for partial evacuation of Morocco has long displeased the Military party, has now been vested with full responsibility for the affairs in Morocco. King Alfonso to-day appointing him the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Morocco. Primo-De-Rivera remains the head of the Directory of Spain.

General Aizpuru has unexpectedly resigned the Commissionership of Morocco for "reasons of health."—Reuter.

ATTACK ON SPANISH FOOD CONVOY REPULSED.

LONDON, October 17.

Madrid.—A communique states that in a big concentration of rebels against the strongly entrenched Sheshuan sector, the enemy attack on a food convoy was heavily repulsed. Spanish losses were small but the enemy casualities included over a hundred dead.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND IRAQ FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, October 17.

It is expected that the Council of the League of Nations will meet within the next fortnight to deal with the question of the Iraq frontier.—Reuter.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

2ND READING PASSED

QUESTION OF PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

To-day's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held again in tense atmosphere. The Council had only one clause of the Children's Protection Bill to consider, but it was made the battle-ground of privileges of the House to control absolutely all Rules made under any contentious measure for working the same. The Council took nearly three hours to dispose of this vexed question. In spite of a friendly disposition on the part of Government Benches to meet half way, no compromise was accepted, Swarajists under Mr. Jayakar preferring to be defeated honourably rather than to surrender voluntarily of their own accord an iota of what they considered to be their rights. In spite of a formal defeat of Mr. Jayakar's amendment for a complete control by the legislature of Rules made under the Bill, the Home Member kept the promise made by him during the debate to meet them half-way, and accordingly gave effect to it by means of an official amendment. As the Bill now stands the executive retains the right of making Rules under the Bill which became operative on publication in the "Gazette" but they have provided, firstly, that in the session of the Council immediately following the enactment of Rules, Government would treat as part of the official agenda all motions for annulling or modifying these Rules, and guarantee that these motions are given time for consideration in that very session, and, secondly, that all such motions accepted by the Council shall be binding on Government and not merely recommendatory. Even this achievement is not negligible, but Swarajists having taken up the position that the legislature as a sovereign body superior to the executive shall control these powers refused to be a consenting party to any less independent position. All honour is due to them for this stand by their rights, as they have established a wholesome principle. As the session is progressing it is becoming increasingly clear that though returned to the Council as leader of the Swaraj Party which is in a great numerical minority in the Council, Mr. Jayakar ably assisted by his colleagues in the Council, is establishing his position not only as leader of the Opposition in name, but also in fact. The Swarajists and the Independents are now working in great union and securing, slowly but steadily, adherence of the progressive members of even the Ministerialist benches, by sheer force of powerful intellect, transparent sincerity and fairplay.

In to-day's debate, Mr. Dalvi of Belgaum of the Non-Brahmin Party charged Mr. Jayakar with moving his amendment on Rule-making powers with the object of obstructing the passage of the Bill. The reply made by Mr. Jayakar was spirited, and evoked at once grateful recognition from the Home Member of the valuable services rendered by him and his Party in the passage of the Children's Bill. The delay in the passage of the Children's Bill had raised fears in the mind of members that the session may be unduly prolonged till after Deepavali Holidays. The House, therefore, welcomed the announcement of the withdrawal of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill and the return of the complicated Co-operative Societies Bill to the Select Committee. There is an interesting story that hangs by the withdrawal of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, which shall be told another day. In regard to the Bill to determine the salary of the President the Council rightly rejected the amendment to fix the salary at Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 3,000. Interest centres round the clause that the President shall be whole-timed officers. Officials and Ministerialists are actively canvassing the support for this view, and raising the cry that otherwise the elected President would be a party politician and conspiring and self-seeking personage, and in view of the fact that the President is to be elected from members of the Council themselves it does not appear as if these Ministerialists and officials had any high opinion of themselves or their fellow-members of the Council.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Council met to-day at 2 p.m. and in the absence of interpellations on the order paper proceeded directly with further consideration of the Children's Protection Bill. Only one clause remained for consideration, and it was the last clause relating to the Rule making powers of Government under the Bill for working its provisions. The Bill provided that power to make Rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of a previous publication, and to a further condition that the Rules so made shall be laid on the table of the Bombay Legislative Council, for one month previous to the next session of the Council, and shall be liable to be modified or annulled by a resolution of the said Council passed at such next session.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona) moved an amendment providing that the Rules shall

(Continued on next page.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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POLL-TAX IN BURMA.

WIDESPREAD POPULAR RESENTMENT.

GOVERNOR'S THREATS AGAINST "AGITATORS."

NATIONAL PARTY'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

Speaking at Tharrawaddy to-day His Excellency the Governor pointed out the object of his tour was to visit the districts in which the movement against capitation tax had gained most strength. His Excellency described the movement as political, because refusal to pay the tax was not due to the inability or the feeling that the tax was excessive, it being Rs. 5 for married people and Rs. 2/8 for bachelors annually and the only tax payable in many cases. Exemption was also made and plenty of time was given to find the money according to circumstances. Further, the collection this year till the end of September had been easier than last year. There was no trouble. Many defaulters had recently been arrested with cash very larger than the demands which were made upon them for the tax. The fact was that foolish and misguided people were trying to persuade the villagers that if they refused to pay the tax, Government would be compelled to give Home Rule. They wanted to oust in a hurry a system of government which had brought to the poor people of Burma security, prosperity and freedom and opportunity for self-government.

His Excellency referred to the Wunthanu Athins which had been started with the object of setting the people against the Government. They had not hesitated to employ wholesale methods of intimidation, boycott and all sorts of tyranny. If they were allowed to continue on their course, they would very soon plunge the country in anarchy.

These Athins were tools in the hands of their central organisation which, by carrying on reckless propaganda and by employing unscrupulous methods, had already caused much suffering to innocent men and women. It was regrettable that in many cases certain members of the Buddhist priesthood had supported the tyranny of the Athins. The Governor said Government was determined to put down such a movement with all the powers at its command to give protection to the law-abiding citizens and to maintain law and order. At the same time it was equally resolved that there should be no unnecessary hardship in connection with the realisation of capitation tax. Arrangements have been made to separate those who could not pay owing to misfortune from those who did not pay acting under the compulsion of the Athin leaders. The Governor pointed that his Government consisted of three Burmans and one European besides himself and they were all sympathetic towards the natural aspirations of the country, for the progress and prosperity of which the maintenance of law and order was indispensably necessary. He appealed to all law-abiding citizens to range themselves on the side of Government.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

At an emergency meeting the Nationalist Party (Council entry Section) has adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the Capitation tax was objectionable on principle and urging upon Government its substitution by any other tax and the tactful collection of the capitation taxe. Another resolution referred to the ejectment of Sayadaws (the heads of the Longyis) from the Court during the trial of Mr. U. Uttamma as they did not get up when the District Magistrate came on the bench. It is pointed out that the action of the District Magistrate in exacting the same form of respect from the Sayadaws as from laymen and in turning them out of the Court was calculated to wound the religious feeling of the whole Buddhist community as the Sayadaws were prevented by rules of their order from showing formal respects of this nature to laiety not excepting the Burmese kings.

Two other resolutions adopted were similar to those passed by the Y. M. B. A. Council in connection with the conduct of the police in dispersing the meeting at Ftyche Square on the 8th instant and on the occasion of the Mandalay riot.

CABLE ITEMS

There were 23 cases of malaria among the crew of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Macedonia" on her arrival at Tilbury today. The third officer has died.—Reuter.

Ottawa.—The Canadian Government has decided to continue to exhibit in the Wembley Exhibition in 1925 if most of the provincial Governments agree.—Reuter.

MR. C. R. DAS AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 17.

Mr. C. R. Das who has come up to Simla is staying at Wild Flower Hall in Mahasu, about six miles from Simla.

Rangoon, October 17.—The aged Rongyi named U. Thagya who has been arrested in connection with the grievous assault on two constables at Kemmendine on the night of the 8th instant was produced before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate to-day and remanded to custody for further investigation.—A.P.

Mortality from plauge in Burma during the last month was substantially less than that of the previous month, the figures for September being 96, as compared with 199 for August.—A.P.

TARIFF BOARD.

(Continued from previous page.)

be taken early. We trust that Government will lose no time in considering this application and we shall be glad to give any further information or evidence which is required. Might we point out that as regards prices it is not always possible to go by the reports of Home papers. For instance, it is possible for the price of Continental material to go up while it is going down in India or even while the cost of importing it into India is going down."

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

The memorandum gives the substance of the next representation by the Company which after showing its difficult position on account of the rise in exchange and continental competition says:—

"We attach hereto also statements of orders booked in May, June, July and August. In considering these, we would ask you to remember that during these months we have received substantial orders for wagon building material from the engineering firms. This material is composed largely of class steels which are rolled on the bar mill and the usual extra for these class steels is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

We have said nothing about the actual prices in the market, because in your letter under reply you have said it is necessary for the market to settle down. In our previous letter we gave you certain bazaar price lists and we need only say now that since we last wrote the market prices have continued to decline. We submit however that there can be no question of the markets settling down until the cost of importation goes up. With the cost of importing at its present level there is no prospect whatever of market prices improving and even if the cost of importation is raised, market prices will not go up until the very large stocks which have been imported in the last two or three months are worked off. If the cost of importation is raised now this will have some effect in raising the value of stocks already imported.

We trust we have given you all the figures you can want for a decision and urge you, in dealing with the matter, to first consider as final the finding of the Tariff Board that Rs. 180 is essential for us and then to consider how far we are from obtaining that figure.

You have asked for specific recommendations as to the duties we ask for and these we submit should be as follows:—

(a) *Joists.* To raise the import price of British joists to Rs. 180 a duty of nearly Rs. 50 is necessary; to raise the price of Continental joists to Rs. 180 a duty of Rs. 80 is necessary. We suggest that a duty of at least Rs. 50 should be imposed.

(b) *Angles and Tees*, which are now classed with structural material. To raise the price of British standard angles and tees to Rs. 180 a duty of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 is required; to raise the cost of Continental angles and tees to Rs 180 a duty of Rs. 80 is required. In the case of this material too large a difference in price between Continental and British material is driving users to Continental and we suggest that a duty of Rs. 80 is necessary.

(c) *Flats, squares and rounds.* The question of British standard tests is less important here and even Government Railways use Continental bars freely. It is clear in this case that a duty of Rs. 80 is required.

(d) *Light rails.* In the case of this class of steel also the British standard test is not insisted upon by the buyers. The competition being mainly with the Continental material it is necessary to make the duty Rs. 75.

(e) *Plates.* To raise the British price to Rs. 180 a duty of Rs. 40 or slightly more is required and to raise Continental price of Rs. 180, a duty of about Rs. 60 is required. We suggest that a duty of Rs. 50 at least is essential.

You may wish to take into account the fact that we can sell in Northern India at better prices than at ports. As already pointed out, our freight advantages in Northern India are Rs. 20. If you take this fact into account we would ask you to take into account our freight disadvantages elsewhere and also to take into account the fact that we have to induce customers to buy in wagon loads by offering lower prices and would also ask you to remember that there is practically no up-country market for plates."

ORAL EVIDENCE.

In the oral evidence Mr Sawday said that they sold since June to September 8,000 tons of bars and structural materials at an average price of Rs. 155. It also came out from the figures given by the witness that the import of British steel had fallen and that people who formerly bought British standard steel were now buying continental steel. That there were heavy stocks both at Calcutta and Bombay market as well as at Tata's works which would meet country's requirements four months ahead without fresh import. It was suggested to the witness whether they could not reduce the output of bars as they had done with pig iron and thus avoid unremunerative prices. Witness admitted, that that could be done. It was also suggested whether customs authorities should not insist on certificate of British standard for Belgian steel. Witness replied that would make Belgian prices only ten shillings higher and would be no advantage Asked whether differentiation could not be made in duties on Continental and British steel, witness replied that the country (India) may not agree to preferential duty. Prof. Kale here pointed out that it would be a real hardship to ordinary consumers as they would have to pay higher prices unnecessarily. As regards exchange fluctuations, witness had no practical suggestions to make as to how duties could be raised automatically. Witness admitted that the benefit of additional duties would operate after two or three months when Prof. Kale pointed out that by that time the Continental prices may go up and exchange also may go down. Witness was asked as to the lowest extent to which Continental bars may go down but he had no definite opinion in the matter.

The Board then adjourned.

AWAKENING OF DEPRESSID CLASSES.

(Continued from previous page.)

objections against Dyarchy is that it is divided and therefore not strong.

Witness: It is not strong as far it not divided.

President: And a unified Government is always stronger than a divided Government.

Witness: Yes in a sense. I mean to say that martial law by one man will be the strongest but that is not a desirable thing. It is not the mere strength in a unified Government which is a qualification but it must be responsible. Unity and and responsibility must go together.

President: You say that one of the objections against Dyarchy is that it is divided and hence weak. It is your contention that Government as it existed before the Reforms was stronger than the present Government.

Witness: As far as mere strength was concerned. But it had corresponding disadvantages.

President: Therefore the Government you propose is a unified Government which will be stronger.

Witness: Yes, but without the disadvantages. I refer to it without irresponsibility.

President: Therefore the result of the Reforms had been to weaken Government without attracting the public support.

Witness: In view of the way in which Dyarchy has been worked it appears so.

President: You say in your memorandum that divided responsibility renders impossible the adoption of an entire administrative programme to the available financial resources. And you quote an instance in the United Provinces where you say that a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials support the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners as a measure of retrenchment and that nothing has been done on that recommendation since the posts are regarded as prizes for the members of All-India Services. Do you not consider that it is possible that there may be other reasons for retaining the posts, reasons other than that you have mentioned?

Witness: It would have not struck anybody so. When a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials made that kind of recommendation let me add that my statement is based on the material at my disposal.

President: Don't you think it is unfair to make that assumption as you do? Do you think that was the only reason? Don't you think there might have been some who thought probably that the posts of Divisional Commissioners were essential for the proper administration of districts.

Witness: In the absence of the information which you now convey I am inclined to stick to my view.

President: I don't suggest any explanation for any statement. I merely suggest a possible explanation so that you might withdraw your insinuation.

Witness: I am not anxious to make any insinuation. At the same time I am anxious to make a sound interference. In view of the fact that the official element in that mixed Committee in the United Provinces must have taken cognisance of every factor before agreeing to that recommendation.

President: I have given you an opportunity of withdrawing an imputation. I have suggested a possible explanation. Do you still think that your statement is fair?

Witness: I hope that the Committee will not consider me obstinate in sticking to my view. Unless you give me some definite information to change my view I must stick to it and leave it at that.

Proceeding, witness replying to the President said it was his view that joint consultation did not take place on the Provincial Cabinet in regard to repressive measures about which Ministers got the odium. He was not in the secret of Government, but his statement was supported by memorandum of Mr. C. Y. Chintamam before this Committee which so far his (witness) purposes were concerned an official document. His contention was not division of Government led to confusion Witness also opined that the Presidency electorate could be expanded. He had not considered the question of expanding the Bombay Presidency electorate so as to provide for more representation for labouring classes and for depressed classes. The President stated that it had been suggested that dock labourers should have eight seats in the Bombay Council and the depressed classes should have three seats. Witness said that he had no information on these points and would not offer his opinion unless he knew the grounds upon which those suggestions were made. The President further pointed out that the complaint was that the Bombay Council consisted of one-third lawyers, one-third commercial element and one-third agriculturists and that industrial labour was not represented. Sir Purshotamdas said that he sympathised with that complaint generally.

REPRESENTATION TO MARTIAL CLASSES.

Proceeding, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas replying to Sir Alexander Muddiman said they could not do away with the British soldier at present mainly to re-assure British commercial interests in India. The President asked whether the benefits of British army in India was not appreciated by Hindus and Mahomedans.

Witness said he was not surprised to hear this question after recent events which were themselves a surprise to him.

The President asked what about the Frontier and witness replied that the Indian troops cotld defend the Frontier alright.

The President asked if Maratha Regiment in Bombay Presidency were an important element in the life of the Bombay Presidency.

Witness after a pause pointed that he could not understand the significance of the question and when the President asked whether witness could give them special representation on the Bombay Council, witness replied that he would not oppose it if special representation was to be given to martial classes.

Replying to Sir Mahmad Shafi witness said that he wanted provincial autonomy so far as internal provincial administration was concerned. As regards the Central Government he differed from the Liberal politicians inasmuch as while he wanted army, foreign and political departments should be made responsible the Liberal politicians wanted to exclude them and place them in the hands of the Governor-General. He urged that Ministers should be selected by the Chief Minister, but whether they should also be selected from the upper House or not must depend on the constitution of that upper House, But the party system had advanced sufficiently well to enable the Governor-General to ness said that the constitution he had influential party.

Replying to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru witness said that the constitution he said suggested was with the full consciousness of the necessity of a stable Government and from the point of view of businessmen. Although he gave evidence in his own personal capacity he believed that the Indian commercial community was for a change for the better in the constitution. That change was in the direction of complete responsible Government in provinces and responsibility in the centre. Witness had not made up his mind as to what form of federal Government they must have, whether it should be on the Canadian model, or Australian model. When he talked of provincial autonomy he meant that the ultimate control of the Secretary of State must disappear.

Here the President remarked that Sir Tej Bahadur was leading the witness by his questions. Sir Tej Bahadur replied: "I suppose we are not also to cross-examine the witness." The President agreed.

Continuing Sir Purshotamdas said that he was not absolutely wedded to the idea of bringing the Indian States into line with British India by means of the pre-war German system called bundersath. Of course he would give greatest consideration to commitments and treaties entered into with the Indian states but still there must be some machinery so that Indian States might have some part in the progress of India.

"If they don't care" asked Sir Taj Bahadur.

Witness replied that if they did not care to join now they must care in a few years.

Explaining his observation about intelligensia witness stated that he was pleading for better understanding between intelligensia and Government which would be far more responsible for the success of the constitution and for the amelioration of the conditions of the masses. As for the position of various communities in the Presidency he said Mahomedans were among the most enterprising businessmen. Maharattas were taking a leading part in education and as for the depressed classes they were coming to their own very fast thanks to the magical effect of Mahatma Gandhi's propaganda particularly in Guirat which was stronghold

(Message incomplete).

LAST SITTING ON OCT. 27.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 17.

The "Pioneer" understands that in all probability the last public sitting of the Reforms Enquiry Committee in Simla will be held on Monday (the 27th October) when it is expected Mr G. H. Spence of the Legislative Department will be examined on some of the legal issues which have arisen during the course of the enquiry. Mr J. E. C. Jukes of the Finance Department will be examined on the 24th October on the subject of financial autonomy in the Provinces.

ALLAHABAD RIOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru says that he is not making a non-official enquiry into the recent disturbances here but all he did with Dr. Mohamed was to visit the affected areas and he had a talk with the people who had some knowledge of the events.

HINDU-MUSLIM DISPUTES IN C. P.

DR. SYED MAHMUD ARRIVES IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, October 17.

Doctor Syed Mahmud arrived here this afternoon from Allahabad to enquire into the Hindu-Muslim disputes at Nagpur and Kamptee. Local Mahomedans have wired to Mr. Gandhi and Hakim Ajmal Khan requesting them to depute either Pandit Motilal Nehru or Pandit Jawharlal Nehru or Mr. C. R. Das to help Dr. Mahmud. It appears that local Mahomedans have expressed their willingness to abide by any decision given by Doctor Mahmud assisted by any of the Hindu gentlemen named above.

EPIDEMICS IN HYDERABAD.

THE NIZAM'S JAREEDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Secunderabad, Oct. 17.

H. E. H The Nizam has issued a Jareeda extraordinary which contains the following:—

"I have noticed the appalling loss of life from plague, influenza and cholera and have come to the conclusion that the cause of these epidemic is the unsanitary condition of certain congested localities where there are dark and narrow lanes and the municipality is not able to carry out sanitary methods. I hereby order that provision should be made in the budget to gradually get over the difficulty of rendering these localities sanitary. For instance the methods adopted should be similar to those taken at Nampalli (A place reconstruted on modern model) which is so far free from plague infection. This place was starting point of the plague epidemic on past occasions."

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

not come into operation until they had been sanctioned by the Council.

The Home Member opposed the amendment.

After some discussion in which Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, S. T. Kambli, D. P. Desai and R. G. Soman participated, Mr. Jayakar moved a further amendment, providing that the Rules shall not come into operation till the Council has had an opportunity of modifying or annulling the same by a resolution of the said Council.

was contentious legislation and as they

Mr. Jayakar contended that the Bill had experience how under the Rule-making powers provisions of the Bill could be abused the Council must retain its control over the Rules.

The Home Secretary opposed Mr. Jayakar's amendment.

Mr. Saptarishi supported the amendment.

Mr. R. D. Shinde (Nasik) opposed the amendment. He thought the provision in the Bill providing for annulment or modification of the Rules by a resolution of the Council was a reasonable compromise between the demand of the legislature for controlling the Rule-making powers and the demand of execution for absolute powers of making Rules.

Mr. D. B. Adwani supported the amendment.

Mr. A. N. Surve opposed the amendment.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed appealed to Government to concede the legislature the right of control over Rules. He was sorry Government always surrendered when it was too late and the grace of surrender had been lost.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) opposing the amendment alleged it was due to the desire of Swarajists to be obstructive and to postpone the Bill on some pretext or other.

On Mr. Javakar raising a point of order the President ruled that expression was unparliamentary and Mr. Dalvi withdrew it.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir opposed the amendment on the ground that it would hinder the working of the Bill.

Mr. Pahalajani, Deputy President, supported the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah opposed the amendment.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Jayakar referred again to Mr. Dalvi's allegation that the amendment was due to the obstructive tactics, and said that though several times he and his party had been inclined to hold up the passage of the Bill in view of its limited scope and unsatisfactory provision, still out of a sense of courtesy and chivalry they had responded in a sympathetic spirit to the appeal of Government to co-operate with them to pass the Bill into law. They had devoted five days of arduous labours to it with the only desire of making the Bill more suitable to Indian conditions and public opinion. The Bill dealt with the custody and care of children and in its operation would invade the sanctity of many an Indian home, and they dared not to neglect a single opportunity of providing all possible safeguards against the violation of Indian home life in the name of children. The Home Member in reply acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the leader of the Swaraj Party in passing the Bill. He appealed to the House to reject the amendment not because he disputed the principle that Rules should be under the control of the legislature, but in recognition of practical difficulties.

The amendment was pressed to a division and lost by 51 to 37 votes.

The Home Secretary next moved minor amendment to Rules-making powers providing that the resolutions of the Council annulling or modifying Rules made under the Bill, notice of which had been tabled in the session immediately following the publication of them, shall be binding on Government, after some discussion the amendment was carried. This completed the adoption of all clauses of the Bill.

THIRD READING ON MONDAY.

reading will be taken up on Monday next.

Hon. Chunilal V. Mehta, Revenue Member, withdrew from this session the second reading of the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code. The House next took up for consideration the second reading of the Co-operative Societies Bill. An in-

The Home Member announced the third teresting point of order was raised, if it were open to members of the Select Committee to send dissenting minutes when at the time of signing the report they had not expressed any such intention. The President ruled that the admission of dissenting minutes by members who had not originally declared their intention of doing so, was contrary to the Standing Orders, and their admission in the case of this Bill was due to an oversight in the Secretary's office.

Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Minister-in-charge of the Co-operative Societies Bill moved that in view of the fact that over 152 amendments had been tabled in respect of it the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be returned to the Committee with the direction to report on amendments.

Mr. Dev (Swarajist) moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee without any limitations. This was agreed to by the Minister and the House returned the Bill to the Select Committee.

SALARY OF PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

The Home Member next moved the second reading of the Bill for fixing the salary of the President of the Council. The Home Member explained the Select Committee had proposed the salary of the President should be Rs. 3,000, and he should be a whole-time officer. An amendment by Mr. R. G. Pradhan to fix the salary at Rs. 2,000 was debated upon and after many speeches had been made for and against the amendment was rejected. Mr. M. R. Jayakar next moved an amendment for the deletion of the clause providing that the President shall be a whole-timed officer. Mr. Jayakar said the effect of the Select Committee's proposal would be to make the President a permanent official and sever him from his moorings in public life.

Maulvi Rafiudd'n Ahmed opposed the amendment.

Messrs. G. I. Patel, D. B. Adwani and Shudasani supported the amendment. The debate had not concluded when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSCN.

RECEPTION IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 17.

At a reception at Church House, in support of the Indian Church Aid Association, Bishop Gore emphasised that the Association was dealing with an urgent Imperial problem. He said that in order to prevent disasters we must provide the bond of fellowship between races within the Empire. This could not be supplied by secular politics. The Christian religion alone furnished the means of supplying that bond.

The Prebendary, Rev. Stockley, pointed out that one of the great difficulties was the lack of sufficient clergy to minister to Europeans in India. He contrasted the constant stream of dollars from America for American missionaries in India with the support received from the English church by people and suggested the appointment of Chaplains for service for a period of three to five years.

Reverend Cecil Grimes, Organising Secretary, recommended the formation of organisations in parishes to meet the urgent claims of India but drew attention to the need of money to endow the bishoprics now supported by Government, in view of the Indian Church Measure.—Reuter.

LEPROSY IN THE EAST.

DR. R. COCHRANE EMBARKS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, October 17.

Doctor Robert Cochrane, son of Doctor Thomas Cochrane, founder of the Union Medical College at Peking, embarked for India to-day. He hopes to visit all leper missions in 40 stations in India and help to bring the treatment to the highest state of efficiency. He will work for a time in research work with Doctor Ernest Muir at the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta and then visit Burma, Siam, North Borneo, Dutch Indies and Philippines. After completing the tour he will engage in research work at the Medical College at Peking, returning home, via Korea and America.—Reuter.

THE MOSUL AFFAIR.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A mesage from Brussels says that M. Hymans, the President of the Council of the League of Nations, has decided to convene a meeting of the Council for the purpose of considering the Mosul affair. It is expected that the meeting will be held in the next month. Steps in the meanwhile be taken to collect all facts with regard to this subject.—Reuter.

DRIVEN OUT.

CHANG'S TROOPS ROUTED.

LONDON, October 17.

Peking.—A communique says Chang-Tso-Lin's troops have been driven out beyond the Great Wall.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN'S TROOPS OCCUPY SHAHAIKWAN.

LONDON, October 17.

Mukden.—A communique says Marshal Chang-Tso-Lin's troops occupied Shahaikwan yesterday.—Reuter.

HOME MEMBER ACCEPTS MR. JAYAKER'S ULTIMATNM.

IMPRNSSIONS OF THURSDAY'S SITTING.

POONA, Oct. 16.

When the Council adjourned amidst intense excitement during the tea half-hour, Ministers and other officials were seen waylaying and besieging Non-Brahmins and Muslims to bring them into a state of sweet reasonableness, but the Non-Brahmins stuck to their position and simply avoided their Minister during the tea-hour. The Council re-assembled again in tense excitement. Bullying having failed the first peace offering came in the form of the President's announcement that the Advocate-General had been converted to the President's view and was now a believer in the rights of the Council to discuss the amendment. It was received with cheers and only increased the determination of the Opposition. It must now be said to the credit of the Home Member, he laid aside all notions of prestige and power and in so many words, mixed with assurances of personal sympathy and co-operation, accepted Mr. Jayakar's ultimatum. The Home Member was evidently moved when he was speaking. It was either his love of children or his pride which nearly shook him when he spoke. Whatever reasons actuated him the House listened to him with great respect when it saw during the latter part of his speech he was in earnest and laying down arms and proferring his co-operation. The ironical cheers that greeted the beginnings of his speech had died away and complete silence prevailed when the speech was over. There was no vulgar laughter or cheer at the unofficial victory. In all solemnity, Mr. Jayakar rose and as a careful lawyer and leader, after reiterating the terms of the compromise extended his co-operation, in equally generous terms.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions have remained easy during the week, there being heavy payments for gold bullion and plentiful supplies in the market. Call money was on offer throughout the week at 3 per cent with few borrowers. The rate for fixed deposit for two and three months periods is about 3½ to 4 per cent and 6 months about 5¼ per cent.

A notable feature of the week has been the unexpected raising of the Imperial Bank rate to 6 per cent as from yesterday. The cash balance at the Bank shows a heavy decline of some Rs. 2½ crores due to the continued withdrawals of Government deposits. A comparison of the figures of government deposits as shown by the Bank's statement of August 29th last, when these aggregated to Rs. 31,92,90,000 with the present figures of Rs. 11,93,24,000 indicates the lack of suitable provision of fresh currency against the heavy withdrawals for payment of sterling purchases. In view of the Finance Member's repeated assurances that an expansion in currency against sterling purchases would be effected should money market conditions demand relief, much surprise has been expressed that no measures of this nature have as yet been taken. While there is fictitious ease through government's purchases of sterling from the other banks, inadequate supplies of money have compelled the Imperial Bank to raise its rate. It is to be hoped that the Finance Member will not much longer delay the issue of fresh currency against these purchases. Otherwise the effect on the money market and trade generally will be most unfavourable.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 248.93 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 22,97,12,000, the percentage being 24.84 as compared with 26.64 of last week. The trade demand shows a further decline: Loans have decreased by Rs. 10.66 lakhs and Cash Credits by Rs. 30.29 lakhs, while Inland Bills Discounted have increased by Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The Government Deposits show a decrease of Rs. 537.07 lakhs while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 223.50 lakhs.

In response to easier money, the gilt-edged market is yet steadier, and rates show a further improvement. The rise in the Bank rate yesterday had no effect on the rates. 3½ per cent Paper has improved from Rs. 64/9 to Rs. 65/2. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are steady at Rs. 97/3 and Rs. 97. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 are quoted at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/6. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 100/6 and Rs. 100/8; 1930 changed hands at Rs. 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan has improved to Rs. 106/4.

EXCHANGE.

The week in the exchange market has seen a further development in the easier conditions noticed at the close of the previous week, and ready T T has been quoted down from 1s 6-3/16d to 1s 6-29/32. Conditions in the market reflect a reaction from the heavy business of the previous week, and on the announcement of the result of the last sale of Council bills, the rates sagged as low as 1s 5-29/32d. There was only a small showing of export bills. At the close the market is steadier at 1/6-3/32d. The rate for November to January delivery is about 1/32d to 1/16d higher than the rate for ready T T. There have been no purchases by the Imperial Bank of India during the week under report.

The dollar quotation during the week has been steady round dol. 4.49-1/2 responding to the floatation of the German and other Continental loans. The highest and lowest rates during the week were dol. 4.49-1/2 and dol. 4.48-7/8. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 86.00, Belgian francs at 93.90 and the Italian lira at 103

We give below the result of the last sale of Council bills by the Secretary of State for India:—Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 60 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—Immediates at 1s 6-1/32d (allotted in full) Rs. 25 lakhs. Deferreds at 1s 6d (allotted in full) Rs. 25 lakhs. Bills—Nil. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

A condition of uncertainty was created in the Exchange market during the week by reason of the fact that the Finance Member refrained from announcing any rate for the purchase of sterling remittances, although his announcements have been made regularly for several weeks past. While any suggestion for more than one sale of council bills during any one week is to be deprecated as likely to increase the difficulties in the market, it would certainly be advantageous if the sales were held on Wednesday instead of on Tuesday, as at present, and if there were a fixed policy of sterling purchases to the extent of not less than £600,000 at a rise of 1/32d in each centre on the other working days of the week.

GOLD.

In the local gold market, with easier sterling exchange, steadier conditions have ruled and the rates have responded to an improved on-take. The improved on-take has been sufficient to counter-balance the heavy stocks being delivered during the current settlement. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 92s 4d and 92s 2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 23/4 and Rs. 22/15/0 for ready and for 13th October settlement, Rs. 23/5/6 and Rs. 23/0/3 for 12th November settlement and Rs. 23/5/6 and Rs. 23/1/3 for 12th December settlement. The rate for sovereigns was steady round Rs. 15/1 for ready and Rs. 14/12 for forward, but closes at Rs. 14/15 and Rs. 14/10 respectively. The off-take averages about 50,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 8 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,00,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £6,00,000 gold. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 98,76,857 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be of about £4,20,000.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange have represented to the Finance Department of the Government of India the case for the issue of sovereigns at the Bombay Mint against tenders of gold bullion. The Exchange has also pressed for the refining of silver at the Mint. It is to be hoped that their representations will be early taken into consideration in view of the disabilities under which the bullion trade of Bombay at present suffers.

SILVER.

The steadier conditions noticed at the close of the previous week have continued during the week under report, and rates have remained steady with small fractional fluctuations. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London declined from 3s 6-3/8d to 3s 5-3/8d but improved and closes at 3s 5-7/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35-7/8d and 35-3/8d for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 79/13 and 79/3 for ready and for 18th October settlement, Rs. 80/2 and Rs. 79/9 for 17th November settlement and Rs. 80/6 and Rs. 79/13 for 16th December settlement. The off-take averages about 75 bars a day inclusive of about 750 bars despatched to an upcountry centre. The stock is estimated at about 15,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £10,000 silver. A shipment of 1240 bars was made to Shanghai during the week. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 5907 bars and Rs. 1,65,179 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £240,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under review. Cotton mill shares have been generally quiet with a small decline in values in some instances which amounted to Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The market was steady at the close at the somewhat lower level of rates. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 815/4 803/12—812/8—802/8; Century Rs. 406/4—392/8—398/12—390; Central India Rs. 566/4—550; Crescent Rs. 263/12—252/8—255—243/12; Kohinoor Rs. 1395—1390; New Great Rs. 423/12—410—415—405; Pearls Rs. 591/4—576/4—583/12—573/12. Simplex Rs. 300—287/8—290—280 and Swadeshi Rs. 600—592/8—600—590.

Business was dull in the miscellaneous section and rates were quoted generally lower. Bombay Trams have dropped to Rs. 86/6. Bombay Steams have also eased from Rs. 72/8 to Rs. 67/8. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 177/8. The Tata concerns are notably quoted down and it would seem that holders are nervous on account of the present depression in the steel industry. Cement and manganese shares were quiet. Katni ord are quoted at Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 180 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 42/4. Scindia Steams have dropped from Rs. 8/12 to Rs. 7/13. Railway shares are steady with rates unchanged.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares quoting round Rs. 1410 with Contributories at Rs. 355. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 78 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/2.

COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced a little on scattered buying but later the prices dropped on some long liquidation and continued hedge selling and Wall Street selling.

Since our last report the decline in the American markets has been further accentuated and prices within a week have dropped about a couple of cents. This heavy slump has been due to increased hedge selling all round on reports of weakness in American securities and more favourable crop prospects. The heavy and somewhat erratic fluctuations have rather proved beneficial to the trade, but spinners still adopt a conservative policy in their purchases and buy from hand-to-mouth

Weather for the next two weeks will play an important part and the future course of prices will be governed accordingly. A great deal also depends upon the action of the South, and if they continue to be free sellers, we believe that still lower prices may be witnessed. Furthermore, we think that an early frost this year is unlikely, whilst late frost would do little or no harm, as a very large percentage of the crop would by that time be picked. We still believe in a crop of about 13,000,000 bales, exclusive of Linters, and even should the outturn be somewhat less than this figure we imagine it will be difficult to place the early receipts on the existing level without some further depression. Of course there will be occasional upward movements brought about by oversold conditions, but we feel fairly confident that the time has not yet arrived when cotton may be bought with confidence.

Trade reports from Manchester are somewhat brighter and with a clearer outlook and more stability in prices, the volume of business would quickly expand again. The turnover in American spot cotton has been of a moderate character during the week. Spinners have been buying very sparingly, just with a view to cover their immediate and urgent needs.

On the whole after the recent substantial drop we look for some upward reaction, and should such materialise we would feel inclined to recommend careful short sales, as on any advance from the present level, the South will be a more keen seller.

As regards the position of the local market, our prices are out of parity compared with Americans and the demand is greatly checked. The prominent Indore operator who was heavily short in the market suddenly came out on Wednesday to cover his sales, with the result that the market took a firm appearance. Although we look far still lower prices, we feel a trifle nervous at the moment about the possibility of untimely rains in up-country districts which may yet spring a surprise on the market and cause an upward movement, but excluding this unfavourable factor, we do not think that the present level is likely to be maintained and on any advance from the existing level we see no danger in operating cautiously on the Bear side.

The ready market has suffered by the decline in prices and the demand during the week has been only moderate as the unfavourable exchange is checking business with Japan.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	last week	this week.
New York October	24.61	23.40 minus 121
New York December	22.70	22.73 minus 97
New York January	23 73	22.83 minus 90
New York March	24.03	23.23 minus 80
New York May	24.23	23.40 minus 83
Liverpool October	13.60	13.03 minus 57
Liverpool January	13.39	12.92 minus 47
Liverpool March	13 44	12.97 minus 47
Liverpool May	13.47	13.02 minus 45
Liverpool July	13.31	12.92 minus 39

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 464½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 468 on buying by going down by a rupee and a half the prices. Commission Houses and Bazar operators, further improved to Rs. 473½ on Japanese Houses buying. On the 11th instant the market opened at Rs. 471 and declined to Rs. 467 on Commission Houses selling. Around this level Bull operators and Exporters were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 474½. On scattered selling the market declined to Rs. 472½. On the 13th instant the market opened easier in sympathy with lower advices from Home at Rs. 469½ and gradually improved to Rs. 474 on buying by prominent shroffs. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 472 on selling by Bazar operators. On the 14th instant the market opened at Rs. 469 easier, and dropped to Rs. 465½ on Commission Houses selling. Around this level Japanese Houses and Shroffs were buyers which caused the market to recover to Rs 468½. On the 15th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 455 easier owing to a further sharp decline in New York futures, and sharply jumped to Rs. 462½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and a well-known Indore operator. On Commission Houses selling the prices gave way to Rs. 460½. On the 16th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 459 and declined to Rs. 457½ on general selling. Again improved to Rs. 460 on Bazar operators buying, and after some fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 461½ on the same day.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 446 and advanced to Rs. 453 on buying by Shroffs. From this level the values gave way to Rs. 447 on Commission Houses selling but again recovered to Rs. 455 on Bulls buying. From this level the prices sharply receded to Rs. 447 on selling by Shroffs and one Japanese House, but again improved to Rs. 450½. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market dropped to Rs. 437 and closed on the 16th instant at Rs. 440. Oomra March opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 438 and improved to Rs. 447 on brokers and general buying. From this level the market gradually dropped to Rs. 429½ and closed on the 16th instant at Rs. 432½. F. G. Bengal Decr./Janutry opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 401 and closed on the 16th instant at Rs. 391½ the highest being Rs. 412 and the lowest Rs. 391½.

Imperial Specials

Virginia Cigarettes

OWING to greatly increased Sales as a result of the popular seal redemption prize scheme, we have decided to reduce our wholesale price of Imperial Specials Virginia Cigarettes to allow of their being sold at the popular price of **Re. 1 per tin of 50** throughout India :: ::

IMPERIAL SPECIALS ONE RUPEE for 50

The Popular Cigarette at the Popular Price.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, October 17.

Since our last on the 10th instant, as forecasted prices all round have declined in almost all kinds of Yarns especially in the Indian Mill Yarns where there was much room for decline. Japanese Yarns have been quiet but as they had decined considerably, there was naturally no room for any further substantial decline, and at the same time, the Japanese Exchange and tendency of the sellers being rather steady, we have not experienced much change in that class during the week under review. English Yarns have been more or less neglected as there is absolutely no parity in rates and our Mills and buyers have been rather hopeless for any good business in these Yarns. Demand on the whole has been very quiet, and now as the New Year is near, we have no course but to look for any sales that can take place on that day.

English Yarns have been lost sight of at the moment, and except for some business in Cops here or there we do not hear any thing of importance. We are afraid, Manchester will have to come down very much before it can dream of any large and satisfactory business with Indian Markets in Yarns.

Japanese Yarns have been moving freely, though during the week, transactions have not been so large as in the past, as Exchange has shown some improvement, and that has enabled the Import Houses to keep their prices somewhat higher. The dealers have as yet no confidence in the course of Exchange and buying therefore at higher limits is much curtailed.

Indian Yarns are fast declining, and although the Mills are very eager sellers, buyers are placing their offers at much lower rates and that too for small quantities only. They are all of the opinion there is a further room for decline in Indian Yarns at least by an anna per lb. in two weeks time, and they would not buy at present level. Upcountry demand is still slack, and China is again quiet.

The undertone of the market is indeed weak in case of Indian Yarns, and we believe the Moora sales will not be large if a good reduction is not made by our Mills in their quotations

LOCAL YARN MARKET

Bombay October 17

		Rs. a. p.
6 1/2s	SECOND QUALITY.	
	Finlay	12-8
	Apollo	12 0
	Simplex	12-0
	Shapoorji	12-0
	Currimbhoy	11-12
6 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Edward Sassoon	
	Apollo	
	Davi	
8 1/2.	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Jacub (Seven stars)	13 8
	Edward Sassoon	13-8
	Apollo	13-8
	Bradbury	13 4
10 1/2s.		
	Shapoorji	14 0
	Apollo	14 4
	Swadeshi	15-0
	Bradbury	14-12
	Asur Virji	14-0
	David (Flowerman)	14-0
	David (Cockatoo)	14-4
	Indo China	
12 1/2s.		
	Elphinstone	15-0
	Currimbhoy	14-8
	China	
	Moon	14-4
	Apollo	15-0
	Dawn	14-8
14 1/2s.		
	Kilachand	15 4
	Apollo	
	City	16-0
	Colaba Land	15-8
	Fazalbhai	15-8
20's.		
	Kilachand	1-1-4
	Edward Sassoon	1-1-4
	Elphinstone	1-1-4
	Phoenix	1-1-8
	Dawn	1-1-8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 17

		per lb	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	..No	14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2.	1 1 6
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0 14 3
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0 14 6
David	..No	10 1/2	0 14 0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0 14 3
Shapurji	..No	6 1/2.	0 12 9
Light-house	..No.	6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan	..No	40—1	1 7 9
"	..No	20	1 2 6
"	..No	32	1 6 0

COLOURS.

Bombay, October 17.

We have to report quiet market. Alizarines met with some business at Rs 75/10 per cwt. Congo Red bulk changed hands at Re 1/4 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are in poor demand. Victoria Blue and Indenthrine Blue saw some business at Rs 3/4 per lb. Scarlet is steady. Methyl Violet and Malachite Green are quiet. Nigrosene Crystals is very easy. Hemetine Crystals had no business to report. Sulpher Black is steady and good lots pass to the mills against their previous contracts. Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs 80.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs 80.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs 76.
Congo red Rs 1/6.
Nigrosene Xls Rs 1/8.
Methyl Violet Rs 3.
Victoria Blue Rs 3/2.
Sulphur Black Re 1.
Perpurine Benzo Rs 1/12.
Perpurine Delta Rs 2/8.
Melachite Green Rs 3.
Magenta Xls Rs 6.
Hemetine Xls Re 1/4.
Indenthrene Blue Rs 3/8.
Soluble Blue Rs 7.
Fast red Rs 5.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, October 17.

Good orders have been booked in Healds and Reds at 21D and 3/D less 10 per cent.

(Continued on next page.)

SUCCESS is a HABIT

Our habit makes us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or failure is a question of how we do things without thinking.

To save is the only way to success. Therefore get the saving-habit. There are a dozen easy ways.

To begin with: Decide to save all you can in Motor Accessories—go to a store something like this store. Then Success is sure.

We can help you save.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 2610 Wire "Automotive"

PAY US A VISIT.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Ready stocks meet with retail sales at Re 1/9/0 and As 3 respectively. Elastic Healds have been booked at 2s/1/2 D. Woolen goods have some business at the ruling rates. Sundries have nothing to report. Bobbins Eng. pass against contracts to the mills. Japanese Bobbins saw some demand in Slubbings and Rovings. Weft Pirns had some inquiries but no business reported.

Quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s Re 1/9.
Reeds As 3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs 7/10.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken Rs 8/6.
Scroll Bandings Re 1/6.
Tubular Bandings Rs 2/2.
Ropes Lambeth As 2.
Card cans steel Rs 3.
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs 3/10.
Slubbing tubes Rs 22/23.
Roving tubes Rs 22/8.
Pirns Conical 5" Rs 7.
Pirns Universal Rs 6/8.
Pirns Weft 5" Eve Rs 6/8.
Ring Rabbeds 5" Nnamel Rs 8.
Dobby Harness Rs 22.
Card cans Fibre Rs 3/8.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs 4.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, October 17.

Good business among merchants pass in Farina Dextrine, Sodium Sulphide and Magnetium Chloride. Magnetium Chloride is quoted at £5/5/0 per ton from home. Sodium Sulphide found buyers at Rs 14 per cwt. Bleaching Powder is steady without much doing. Bicromate Potash and Soda met with some business. Aniline Salt passes on without great fluctuations Chrome Alum is firm. Sulphate of Alumina is easy and no buyers. Epsom and Glauber Salts meet with good demand. Lethargo Flakes had poor demand. Potash Caustic saw some business at Rs 30 per cwt. Acetic Acid is easy. Sago Flour is firm and the rates have advanced by a rupee per cwt. Maize Starch is steady at Rs 16/8 per cwt. Rice Starch and Wheat Starch had no business to report. Caustic Soda and Soda Ash are in keen competition in the bazzar. Their rates have been lower by Re 1 per cwt than last reported.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs 4/8.
Antimony salt As 7.
Acetate lead white Rs 25.
Bleaching powder Rs 18.
Potassium Chlorate As 3.
Caustic soda Rs 20/8.
Magnesium Chloride Rs 6/8.
Dexarine Am Rs 19.
Maize starch Rs 16/8.
Copperas green Rs 4.
Sodium Sulphide Rs 14.
Acetic acid As 7/6.
Aniline salt As 9/6.
Glauber salt Rs 4/4.
Acetate lead Brown Rs 35.
Bichromate potash Rs 38/8.
Hydrosulphide soda As 11.
Zinc Chloride Rs 20.
Litharge flake Rs 35.
Farina Rs 17.
Copper Sulphate Rs 22.
Alum of chrome Rs 22.
Bichromate soda Rs 30.
Oxalic acid Rs 25.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has been very quiet during the past week. Trade developments are rather slow in taking place. The wholesale demand is conspicuous by its absence and the small retail inquiry does not help matters much. Rupee rates of some well-known cloths have been easier, as merchants have been anxious to reduce their stocks before the Devali. The floods in several places have disorganised trade and buyers are chary to purchase goods at the moment. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the future course of prices, dealers have been hesitating to commit themselves to any transactions. The fluctuations in the rate of exchang eand in the price of cotton have been rather disconcerting. The Durga Puja sales made by the importing Firms in Calcutta on the "Lucky Day" have only amounted to about eleven thousand bales of Lancashire cloths and it is believed that the rate of exchange for the same has been fixed at 1s. 6d. False rumours have been afloat in the bazaar that the sales have amounted to 40,000 Bales in Calcutta, but this figure has not been confirmed.

There are no hopes of good business resulting here during the Devali. The Manchester Market has been firm due to curtailed production and short working. When the makers will operate freely on the basis of 11 to 12d. cotton, they will cut down prices and then business will result, but not before January next. Plentiful supplies of cotton have been assured during the next twelve months. Makers have extended their engagements, as a result of the orders booked for Calcutta and Madras in Grey Shirtings and Dhoottes. Several offers have been sent to Manchester by the merchants here in order to test the prices, but the manufacturers have not been prepared to accept the same.

Grey Shirtings and Jaconets have remained steady, but Drills have been easier by eight annas per piece. Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings have shown further reduction, as also the Sacharilla Heading Mulls. There are ample stocks of low quality ranges of Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 per piece, and values have depreciated.

Local Mill Goths have been nominally steady. The absence of wholesale demand has been keenly felt. The retail enquiry has also been far from satisfactory. The floods all over India, excepting the Bombay Presidency, and the plague in the Punjab have restricted the demand. These circumstances will no doubt tell on the locally manufactured goods. Mills have not been able to effect sales as buyers have been scarce. The only sale reported so far is of about 500 Bales of Grey Longcloths of Hindustan Mills at Rs. 1-7-6 per lb.

On the present basis of the raw material, which is cheaper than the price at which the Mills are holding cotton of last season upto December, the margin of upto-date mills, which are efficiently managed, and not encumbered with financial drain of heavy interest, is hardly an anna per lb. taking into consideration the fact that for every manufactured pound of cloth an expense is incurred regarding labour and storing charges etc., of eight fannas over the cost per lb. of clean blow room cotton. Prices will have to be cut down, as mills are going into stocks, particularly in plain cloths, there being clearances so far of fancy goods, the production of which is comparatively less of all the mills, than plain cloths.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, have sent a telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla on the 10th instant regretting Government's inaction in the face of the present exchange and the money market situation, and strongly urging Government once more to take prompt action on the lines as proposed in the bills of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, unless the Government consider great uncertainty regarding exchange to be in the interest of commerce and high exchange to be beneficial to India's industries at this critical juncture.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	a	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×	37½/38	12	14	0
„ 100,000	45×	„	15	8	0
„ No 33,000	45×	„	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	37×		11	8	0
„ No. 4545	38×38		13	0	0
„ No. 15000	44×38		14	0	0
„ No. 16000	„	„	14	8	0
„ No. 17600	„	„	15	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„	12	12	0
„ No. 2750	45×	„	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39				
„ No. 2310	44×38 1-2				
Dewhursts BBB	38×38 1-2		21	0	0
„ BB	38×38 1-2		18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39× 37 1/2/38		12	12	0
„ No. 4462	41×	„			
Lyon's Shunker	39×	„	12	12	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	Avg.	19	4	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	26	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	8	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	2	0
„ No 18	40×22		7	2	0
„ No. 138	40×22		6	14	0
„ No. 636	44×22		7	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		25	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40		28	8	0
Ralli's No 9889	33×40		18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	33×40				

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	41×19		8	0	0
„ No. 60	46×19		8	12	0
„ No. 600	51×19		9	8	0
„ No. 6000	56×19		11	0	0
„ No. 88	58×20		8	0	0
„ No. 1270	27×18		3	15	0
„ No. 166	39×20		7	5	0
„ No. 818	39×20		7	7	0
„ No. 1440	36×20				
„ No. 5352	42×20	Net			
„ No. 2755	42×20	Net			
„ No. 1703	52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		3	15	0
„ No. 119	37×18				
„ No. 229	42×18				
„ No. 339	47×18				
„ 1K-4K38",43" 48"53	18	Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95	58×20		7	15	0
„ No. 66999	40×18		5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18		6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18		6	0	0
„ No. 875	45×18		6	8	0
„ No. 975	50×18		7	0	0
„ No. 615	50×18		7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20		7	15	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18				
Flemings No. 8080	26×18				

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		4	14	0
„ No. 61-81	„		4	6	0
„ No. 1850	„		3	13	0
„ No. 1900	„		3	15	0
„ No. 2600	„		4	1	0
„ No. 21021	„		4	3	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22		6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18		5	11	0
„ No. 95050-97970 Saraswati	38×18		9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6	4	0
„ No. 50000	„		6	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	4	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5056 6767	26×18				
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„				
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22				
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	26×18		4	12	0
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„ 55000 „	44×38		15	0	0
„ 5151 „	44×38		15	0	0
„ 4141 „	44×38		13	8	0
„ 3800 „	44×38		20	12	0
"C" Sheetings	30×36		10	4	0
"9" Dragons	30×36		10	4	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40		19	12	0
"Buck" Drills	26×40		16	0	0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, October 17.

The opening of the week was very quiet due to heavy arrivals and large pressure to sell and prices were reduced by one rupee in ready Sugars and Mauritus Crystals arrived per S.S. Tarada was sold upto 19s 10d C.I.F. and afterwards recovered six pence on good enquiry and better demand. Several importers were forcing sales in Javas and Mauritus and business was done in White Javas October December at 20s 10d to 21s 6d and Mauritius from 20s 8d to 21s 1d C.I.E. There were some easier advices from Mauritus and Syndicate sold 20,000 tons from 21s 6d to 20s 2d C.I.F. and there being many buyers prices have been advanced 6d all round Java report a steadier market and holders are Firm. Karachi and Calcutta report a steady market with fair business doing. Mauritius continue selling and there is good demand from India and U. Kingdom a large business has been done in our market at 20s 1 1/2d to 20s 7d C.I.F.

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T M O October/December 21s 8d F B Harbour.

T M O January/March 21s 10d F B Harbour.

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Mauritius October/December 20s 7d F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S S Goalpara with 55,500 bags Java Sugar.

S S Garada with 90,000 bags Mauritius Sugar.

S S Clan Macquare with 76,000 bags Mauritius Sugar.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

Delegates to the tenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference which commences on Saturday have begun to arrive here. Notice of more than twenty resolutions have been received and these are to be discussed by the Subjects Committee which meets on Friday afternoon and will continue its deliberations on Saturday. Khan Bahadur Shejkh Kamruddin of Bhusaval Divisional Secretary, who has arrived here, is engaged with Munshi Abdus Subhan, Honorary Secretary to the Reception Committee and Lieut. Sayed Sulleman, Chairman of the Mohmandari or Guest Committee in completing the arrangements. The Bohra community has placed Husseini Bagh at the disposal of the delegates while the palatial bunglow of Khan Saheb Karamally Ebrahim has been set apart for the president of the Ladies Conference.

Begam Napees Dulhan Sahiba, wife of Nawab Sardar Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, President elect of the Ladies Conference, is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The Haroon Hall has been nicely decorated and is to be illuminated at night during the continuance of the exhibition which is being held in connection with the Conference.

Mr. B. H. Kazi, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee is putting the final touches to the Exhibition which promises to be one of the best seen for some time.

Mr. J. S. Kadri, President elect of the Primary Teachers Conference arrived here to-day. The conference commence at 5 pm on Saturday and will be opened by Mr. Hesketh, Director of Public Instruction.

PANCHMAHALS LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Oct. 16.

Election for the District Local Board will be held to-morrow in the Panchmahals. Mr. Waman Mukadam has returned from the Council to-day to help the Nationalist Party as there is a very keen competition in Kalol Taluka for the District Local Board Election. Loyalists are trying their level best for the success and the Nationalists have left no stone unturned. The people of the Panchmahals are anxiously watching the keen fight in the Kalol Taluka.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT ROHA

(From our Correspondent.)

ROHA, Oct. 16.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Roha was held on the 15th of October under presidency of Rao Sahib Deshmukh, President, Roha Ashtami Municipality in the Konkan Education Society's, Mehendale High School at Roha to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and lamentable death of Rao Saheb Pandurang Laxuman Dandekar of Medhen who passed away on the 14th instant. He was a fellow and a supporter of the Konkan Education Society and had donated Rs. 6,000 for the construction of a hall to be named after him in the Society' Mehendale High School at Roha.

CAMPAIGN AT NANKANA SAHIB.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 16.

During the last few days it is stated, the Prabhandhak Committee has been seriously considering the future course of its action and has also been thinking over the decision of the Sikh Sudhar Committee to send a Jatha of 100 Sikhs to perform Akhand path at Jaith. The Committee has also been discussing the advisability of launching a campaign at Nankana Sahib. White no definite form of such a campaign has yet been known, it is understood, that the Committee will avail itself of the opportunity at Nankana Sahib itself when large crowds assemble on 8th November during the birthday anniversary of Guru Nanak.

DISCOVERY OF SEPTARIA.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

A local Parsi gentleman, Dr. Peshton S. G. Dubash announces the discovery of a field of septaria, (a kind of natural cement) at a short distance from Karachi city. He thinks the cement exists in large quantities sufficient to be of economic value and urges the formation of a Committee to explore the possibilities of the deposits with the assistance from Government. The announcement has been received with great interest by prominent local scientists.

DIWALI.

THE FEAST OF LIGHTS

The magnificent splendour of the illuminations which is a happy and enjoyable feature during the celebration of the Diwali (the feast of lights) awakens once again the natural desire in all Hindus to put forward his best in the matter of decorative lights. It fortunately happens that Messrs. F. & C. Osler, Limited are moving from their present premises into more commodious ones in Hornby Road and so as to avoid breakages and damages which unavoidably occur during removal have decided to offer at much reduced rates the remarkable and wonderful stock of electrical chandeliers, electrical glass decorations and other electrical goods particularly suitable for Diwali. There is naturally a limited stock to dispose of, so it is advisable to call and see the showrooms as soon as possible, as this offer cannot be repeated.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ILLEGAL ARREST AND CONVICTION

IMPORTANT LAW POINTS.

Chandribai Bawoo.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before The Hon. Sir Amberson Marten and The Hon. Justice Fawcett.)

This was a Criminal Revisional Application against the decision of the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who fined the petitioner for soliciting under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships judgment:—

Justice Marten observed:—"We have been engaged for over an hour and a quarter in considering the question whether an alleged prostitute has been rightly fined Rs. 5. But the apparent minor nature of the offence is quite disproportionate to the points of general jurisdiction and policy involved.

Shortly stated the accused alleges that she was wrongfully arrested under section 10 (1) of Bombay Act XI of 1923 (the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923) and that accordingly the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to hear the case and that consequently her conviction, notwithstanding her protest, was illegal.

Now under section 10 (1) "any police officer on complaint and any police officer authorized in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police by special order without such complaint may arrest without a warrant any person committing, in his view, any offence punishable under section 3, if the name and address of such person be unknown to such police officer and cannot be ascertained by him then and there." The offence in question under section 3 is, to put it shortly, soliciting. I will assume for a moment that the name and address of the accused was unknown to the police officer who arrested her, and that it could not be ascertained by him then and there. It is common ground that this police officer had not been authorized by the Commissioner of police by any special order to effect such an arrest. So there is no dispute on this point.

But it was said that this police officer had arrested her "on complaint" within the meaning of section 10 (1). As to that it was contended for the accused that the expression "complaint" meant a formal complaint as defined by section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was argued however by the prosecution that the true construction of section 10 (1) is that a complaint means a complaint oral or otherwise made to a particular police officer at or about the time when the offence in question is committed, and that it is not confined to a technical complaint within the meaning of section 4 of the Procedure Code. Assuming that to be so, there is no evidence here that any such complaint was in fact made to the police officer. Counsel for the accused who was also in the proceedings before the Magistrate tells us that no evidence whatever on that point was led by the prosecution, and that on the contrary the police admitted that there had been no complaint. The learned Government Pleader on instructions told us in reply that the police had received an allegation about the accused the evening before the arrest and that was why they sent a police constable to this particular street the next day. But even if any such allegation made the day before the arrest could be such a complaint as is contemplated by section 10 as to which I say nothing, there is no evidence on that point, and I accept Counsel's statement that in the Court below nothing of the sort was ever said there.

ILLEGAL ARREST.

That being so, it follows that the police officer in question cannot rely on section 10 of the 1923 Act to justify the arrest of the accused he made. In other words, the arrest was illegal.

That brings us next to section 190 of the Procedure Code. That section enables a Magistrate to "take cognizance of any offence (a) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence; (b) upon a report in writing of a such facts made by any police officer; (c) upon information received from any persons other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed." Obviously sub-section (c) does not apply here. And if the arrest was illegal it is not contended that there was a report in writing by a police officer within the meaning of sub-Section (b). But it is said that there was here a "complaint" within the meaning of sub-Section (a). Now when one turns to section 4 (1) (h) of the Code, "complaint" means "the allegations made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking acion under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown has committed an offence but it does not include the report of a police officer."

The answer made by the accused is that the only document before the Magistrate was the charge Sheet and that this was not a complaint within the meaning of section 4 (4) (h) and that the report of a police officer is expressly excluded from the definition of a complaint. This charge Sheet is the large brown paper document which is the ordinary document by which cognizable cases are put before the Magistrate by the police. But on the above findings this was not a cognizable case.

The prosecution next relied on I. L. R. 26 Bom. 150 in which it is said that a police officer can make a formal complaint in a non-cognizable case, and that it would not then be a report within the meaning of section 4 (b). But as my learned Brother pointed out in the argument, the learned Judge at page 155 says: "The proceedings show that the Police Constable purported to file a complaint, and in fact did file a complaint, on which the case was instituted against the accused person. The Magistrate to whom the complaint was made and who took cognizance of the alleged offence, is a Third Class Magistrate. Therefore section 190 (1) (c) is inapplicable (see Schedule IV of the Criminal Procedure Code) and thus the Third Class Magistrate could only have taken cognizance under section 190 (a) or (b), that is, upon receiving a complaint, or upon a Police report." It will be seen, therefore, that in that particular case there was an ordinary formal complaint filed in the ordinary way. But here I am unable to look upon this charge sheet as a complaint within the meaning of section 4 (1) (h). It was not intended to be such, nor is that it is normal case.

Then it was argued that even supposing the arrest was illegal the Magistrate could still hear the case and that the conviction should not be so aside. The only Bombay case cited to us is Vinayak's case, 35 Bom. 225. But that was a totally different case where it was alleged that the arrest of the accused outside British India, (viz. in Marseilles) was illegal, and therefore his subsequent arrest in India when the ship reached Bombay was illegal. The Court there held that the Indian Courts were not concerned with the question whether the arrest in a foreign country was legal or illegal. Here we have nothing of that sort whatever. It is the case of an Indian subject being wrongfully arrested in India under Indian law.

Then two others cases in 26 Mad. 124 and 31 Cal. 557 were cited. As far as 26 Mad. 124 is concerned, that was a case under the Madras Abkhari Act, and the question there was whether a revenue officer or excise officer had made an arrest outside a particular circle or area. It was said that there had been a particular Government Notification which narrowed his circle in such a way that the particular place of arrest was outside it and therefore the arrest was illegal. As I read the judgment of the Court they held that this Government Notification did not affect the powers of arrest by this particular officer, whether or not this circle or area was altered in the way I have mentioned. They say: "He (the Magistrate), however, acquitted them on the ground that the officer who arrested them was an officer who, under the terms of the Notification of 24th November 1899, had only authority within the area of his circle and that when he arrested the accused he was acting outside that area. The notification in question did not, and could not, operate so as to limit the powers conferred upon officers by section 24 of the Act." That being so, it seems to me that was sufficient to dispose of the case, viz., that the officer had power to arrest. It is true the Court went on to say: "The question whether the officer who effected the arrests was acting within or beyond his powers in making the arrest does not affect the question of whether the accused were guilty or not guilty of the offence with which they were charged. The Magistrate had jurisdiction under section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code to take cognizance of the offence."

Then in 31 Cal. 557 the judgment at page 560 states "Section 55 of the Code, is, however, expressly applicable; so the arrest of Madho Dhobi by Inspector Hamilton who says he is in charge of a police station in Calcutta appears to have been quite legal." That being so, this appears to me to be another case where the Court on the facts of that particular case came to the conclusion that the arrest was legal. Consequently any observation made to the effect that it did not matter whether the arrest was legal or illegal would appear with great respect to be obiter.

THE BOMBAY ACT.

In the present case we have a Bombay Act to consider the effect of. It is a new Act, and as I read section 10, it has been deliberately inserted so as to afford reasonable protection to the public. An ordinary police constable is not to be allowed to arrest any female in a street unless a complaint has been made to him of her conduct and unless he himself sees the offence committed, and he cannot discover her name and address. Or on the other hand the constable must be authorized by the Commissioner of Police by a special order to effect an arrest of this description, and one can quite understand the reason for this, viz., to ensure that mistakes should not be made and that some innocent woman should not be dragged off to prison or put under arrest in the public street by any ordinary police constable.

One knows that mistakes of that kind by the police in England have led to strong public criticism. I remember in particular many years ago one case at Cambridge where a mistake of that nature by the University Proctors led to interference by Parliament and a public inquiry, as a result of which the jurisdiction of the University authorities to arrest women in the streets on an accusation of soliciting was taken away from them altogether.

I, Therefore, regard this case as one of some public importance. I am certainly not inclined to stretch a point and hold that the arrest though illegally made did not affect the powers of the Magistrate subsequently to hear the case. And when I find here that the question of jurisdiction was taken before the Magistrate at the outset of the proceedings, there in my opinion the proper course for us to do, if we come to the conclusion as we do that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to hear the case, is to quash the proceedings and to direct the fine, if paid, to be funded.

That accordingly is the order which I would pass."

JUSTICE FAWCETT'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Fawcett observed:—

"The question before us is whether the Presidency Magistrate had jurisdiction under section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned Government Pleader argues that whether the accused was validly arrested or not has nothing to do with the question whether she was properly convicted of the offence alleged against her. But in this particular case, in my opinion, the validity of the arrest is a question which does materially affect the question of jurisdiction. It is not the case that a police officer is generally authorized to arrest a person committing in his view the offence of soliciting, which is made punishable by section 3 of the Bombay Act II of 1923. If that had been so, then no doubt the Government Pleader's argument might be valid. But here a very restricted power of arrest is given and certain conditions are laid down as to the circumstances under which that power can be exercised. The ordinary rule of construction regarding penal Statutes is that those conditions should be strictly complied with before a Court can hold that there has been a proper arrest. And I shall show shortly why this question of proper arrest affects the question of jurisdiction.

When you come to section 190, in order to bring a case but up in the way, this one was within the cognizance of the Magistrate, it would have to fall under clause (b) of section 190, viz., upon a police report of the facts constituting the offence. I have not the slightest doubt that the charge sheet, which was the method employed for bringing the accused before the Court, was meant to be an ordinary police report within the meaning of that clause. It is a report made in the form prescribed by section 72 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902 containing exactly the information that is there prescribed, viz. (a) the names of the parties; (b) the nature of the information, (c) the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and (d) a statement showing whether any person accused in such case has been arrested or has been released on his bond, and if so, whether with or without sureties. That information including the fact of this accused being arrested, is contained in this document, and it was sent up in the ordinary way as a report by the police in regard to a cognizable offence.

I think that is clear, and I do not understand the Government Pleader to have disputed the position that to bring a report within clause (b) of section 190, it must be a report which is validly made in accordance with the law governing a police investigation and the committing of an accused to a Magistrate's Court.

That being so, it follows from the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of the Bombay City Police Act, that a valid report by a police officer in the town of Bombay of the kind contemplated by clause (b) of section 190 can only be made (1) in the case of a cognizable offence and (2) when it contains information of a cognizable offence which he has been authorized by a Presidency Magistrate to investigate.

But the present case satisfies neither of those two conditions. It is not alleged that in this case any authority had been given by the Magistrate to the police to investigate it, and the origin of the charge show that his could not have been done.

"COGNIZABLE OFFENCE."

We have therefore to consider whether this was a cognizable offence, and for that purpose one has to look at section 3 of the Bombay City Police Act, which says that the phrase "cognizable offence" shall have the meaning assigned thereto by the Code of Criminal Procedure. Consequently an offence to be cognizable must be one in which a police officer could arrest without a warrant under any law for the time being in force in Bombay City. I have already mentioned that there are very serious limitations on the power of arrest under this section 10 and I am clearly of opinion that any case where those conditions are not complied with, cannot be described as a cognizable case.

Here we have the fact, as my learned Brother has pointed out, that there is no evidence to show that the police officer who made the arrest did so "on complaint" within the meaning of section 10, and the apparent facts go against there having been any such occasion for the arrest. The officer who made the arrest was also not specially authorized in that behalf in the manner required by this section. Therefore in my opinion the police report that was made is not a valid report, which could give the Magistrate jurisdiction under clause (b) of section 190.

As regards the contention that it can be treated as a complaint under clause (a) of section 190, I think it is clear that it was not intended to be such a complaint; it is not in the form in which a complaint is ordinarily made; and the Magistrate was not asked to issue process on the complaint, the accused having already been arrested. The authorities relied upon by the learned Government Pleader in this respect have already been sufficiently commented upon by my learned Brothers, with whom I agree.

Therefore it seems to me that this is a case where the Magistrate had no real jurisdiction, and that consequently it is not one which can be held to fall within the scope of mere irregularities dealt with in section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In the result I concur with the order proposed by my learned Brother. At the same time I quite realise that the Court should not be too technical in matters of this kind, and if it had not been a clear point of jurisdiction I should have been very disinclined to interfere. But the police can easily make arrangements to meet the difficulty that has arisen in this case and I do not think our decision should result in any material interference with the proper carrying out of their duties under the Act of 1923."

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(5) In your letter with which you forward your entries please mention the name of this newspaper.

(6) Entries must *reach* the address given below *not later than 15th November*, 1924. The results will be published in this paper on 1st December, 1924.

(7) Envelopes containing entries must be marked 'COMPETITION' in the top left hand corner.

(8) Our decision in all matters relating to this Competition must be considered as final, and all entries will become our absolute property.

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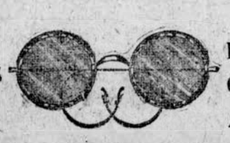

LARGEST VARIETY OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

INDIANS ON HIGHER POSTS

ONLY 33 OUT OF 162.

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Legislative Council in the current session:—

Mr. R. D. Shinde (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and over in the Port Trust, Bombay;

(b) how many of these posts are held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians;

(c) how many of these are held by Indians;

(d) what are the educational qualifications of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians referred to in (b) above?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) 169 excluding the appointments of the Chairman, the Port Officer and the Assistant Port Officer which are made by Government. Of these 169 posts 7 are vacant. (b) 129. (c) 33. (d) A statement showing the educational qualifications of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians referred to in (b) above is appended.

Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state whether any provision has been made for appointing Indians in the higher grades in the Port Trust service, and, if so, what provision has been made?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The Bombay Port Trustees have agreed to the principle that the number of Indians in the higher grades of the Port Trust service should be increased as opportunities occur and that all new appointments should be thrown open to Indians, who will be given preference of selection as far as is consistent with efficiency. Opportunities for regular promotion to the senior ranks of the service are afforded. No differentiation is made between European and Indian employees, and in the filling of vacancies from outside, applications are considered regardless of nationality, the only exceptions that have been made have been is the case of three probationers recently recruited in which cases applications were restricted to Indians.

At Karachi no provision has yet been made as there are no vacancies at present in the higher grades. A higher grade appointment was created last year when applications were invited and an Indian was appointed.

At Aden no special provision has been made for the appointment of either Indians or Europeans in the higher grades. The Port Trustees' policy is to select the best man irrespective of the fact whether he is a European or an Asiatic. The difficulty as regards Aden is that the majority of the higher appointments in the Port Trust require special technical qualifications and the educational facilities available in Aden are not such as to produce candidates with these qualifications. In spite of this, however, a few men born and educated in Aden have risen to the higher ranks in the Port Trust service.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau): Will Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total capital invested by the Bombay Port Trust;

(2) the gross annual return;

(3) the net profit or loss per annum during the last ten years; and

(4) the changes in the Port Trust charges during the last ten years?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (1) The total capital expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust as at 31st March 1924 is Rs. 22,20,40,900.

(2) The gross receipts during 1923-24 was 11.55 per cent. on the above expenditure.

(3) The net working result during the last ten years was as follows:—

Year.	Surplus. Rs.	Deficit. Rs.
1914-15	.....	16,22,143
1915-16	.....	2,83,344
1916-17	18,84,745	...
1917-18	16,46,149	...
1918-19	10,35,117	...
1919-20	2,58,564	...
1920-21	1,83,110	...
1921-22	.....	10,62,864
1922-23	2,32,216	...
1923-24 ...	.....	1,27,820
Total surplus	52,39,901	30,96,171
Less deficits	30,96,171	
Net surplus for the period	21,43,730	

(4) The collection of this information would involve an amount of work altogether incommensurate with the advantages to be obtained.

SCHEMES BY BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber): Will Government be pleased to state how many new schemes of the Bombay Port Trust have been sanctioned by them during the last ten years? What percentage of profit does each scheme earn and what was the profit originally expected?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: A statement showing the new major works sanctioned by Government for the Bombay Port Trust during the last 10 years is appended with explanatory remarks as to the return derived therefrom. New schemes and works are undertaken by the Trust if they are considered necessary in the interests of the trade and for the efficient working of the Port and not always for the sake of earning profit. The charges levied for the use of any new work are generally calculated to cover interest and sinking fund charges and working expenses.

The following is the statement showing the new major works sanctioned by Government for the Bombay Port Trust during the last ten years:—

1. Oil Pier at Trombay with pipe line communication to Sewri. (This work was undertaken as an urgent war measure to provide facilities for the discharge of petrol in bulk at this port. Wharfage charges on oils have been fixed taking capital expenditure on this scheme into account.)

2. Lay-out of the Ballard Estate.—(The work has not yet been completed, but most of the plots have been leased at very advantageous rates to the Port Trust).

3. New Cotton Depot at Mazagon.—(This Depot will be completed during the current year. The rentals of the godowns and jaithas have been fixed to give an economic return on the capital expenditure.)

4. Lay-out of the Wadala Reclamation. (This work is not yet complete, but a few plots have been leased at good rentals).

5. Liquid fuel pipe lines for discharge and bunkering of vessels in docks.—(This work has been undertaken in view of the growing importance of oil fuel. Wharfage on liquid fuel has been fixed to cover the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital expenditure and other services.)

6. New bunder for coal, etc., at Mazagon. 7. New Manganese ore depot on the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation. 8. Lay-out of the Colaba Cotton Green and filling in Oliver's Folly and Artur Basin.—(These works are in progress).

Note.—It is not possible to work out accurately the percentage return on the capital outlay of each individual work, as charges levied generally cover not only the expenses of the particular work but also the working expenses of the Port as a whole.

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CO-OPERATION AT PAROLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The opening ceremony of the Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was performed at Parola in the East Khandesh District on Tuesday in the nicely decorated premises of the Branch in the presence of an assembly of about 150 representatives of 22 rural societies and a few local merchants and officials. There are 33 societies in Parola Taluka, of which 16 were being financial by the Provincial Bank and the remaining by the East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank. With the opening of the ginning factory of the Co-operative cotton camufacturing society and other proposed co-operative developments, it was deemed necessary to have a banking institution in Parola and in consultation with the East Khandesh Bank, it was finally settled that the requisite banking facilities should be provided by the establishment of a Branch of the Provincial Bank.

Before the commencement of the meeting, the usual religious Puja ceremony was performed. After the formal election of Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Chairman East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, as President of the meeting, the object of starting the Bank's Branch and the nature of work, it will do was explained. The Assistant Registrar then dealt with the possibilities of future development of agricultural societies and also of weavers' societies at Parola. Various speeches were made on the history of the movement in the Taluka and on the development of agriculture with the help of the co-operative movement. The representatives of several societies heartily welcomed the Bank's Branch at Parola dealt with the utility of the Branch and gave the assurance that they would take the best possible advantage of it. It is noteworthy that the merchant class also joined in sympathy with the rural classes with regard to the establishment of the Branch and urged the starting of an Urban Bank at Parola for financing petty traders and merchants.

The Manager then explained the aim of the Bank in opening the Branch at this centre. He emphasised that it was ever ready to propagate the co-operative movement in its various aspects, and referred especially to the development of the local weaving industry on co-operative lines. The president in declaring the Branch open after giving in detail the present and past condition of the agricultural and mercantile class of Parola and the Taluka from his long experience of the tract, accorded his blessing to the new institution the establishment of which he was confident would tend to improve the moral and material condition of the tract. He appealed to the people to make the best use of the institution and declared the Branch open. After the Advisory Board for the Branch was elected at the meeting and after the usual votes of thanks and the serving of light refreshments the function came to a close.

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DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

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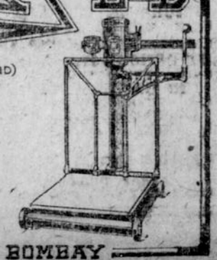

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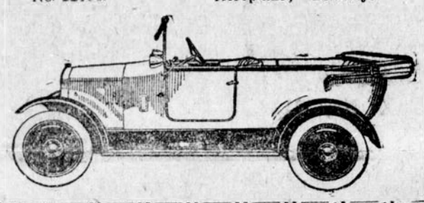

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RAO BAHADUR PADHYE HONOURED.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Municipal school teachers of Bombay held a big demonstration at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday, the 14th instant, in honour of Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, retired Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay, for the valuable services he rendered to the cause of primary education in the city. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, presided. The hall was packed to the full and many had to go disappointed for want of even standing space. The attendance of ladies was very large. Prominent among those present were Messrs. V. J. Patel, President, Bombay Corporation, N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Javale, Dr Kashibai Nowrange, Mrs Hodgkinson, Mr. Anjaria, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mr. N. G. Limaye and others.

The outstanding feature of the ceremony was that the Deccani Gujarati and Mahomedan teachers joined hands on this occasion

The proceedings commenced with welcome songs in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. The representative teachers of the Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu schools made short appreciative speeches eulogising the valuable services of Rao Bahadur Padhye and the keen interest he evinced in improving the financial position of the teachers. An address printed on beautiful glazed paper and written in three languages, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu was presented to him on behalf of the teachers.

Rao Bahadur Padhye gave a suitable reply, in which he briefly reviewed the administration of the Municipal Schools Committee during his nine and a half years' Secretaryship and made special reference to the growth of female education, and of the Urdu schools in which the number of Mahomedan girls had now considerably increased and to the relief given to the teachers in respect of their pay and prospects. He attributed all these improvements to cordial relations between the Corporation, the Schools Committee and himself.

The President referred to the varied services Mr. Padhye had rendered to the city in more than one capacity.

The guest of the evening was then profusely garlanded and the proceedings came to an end with the singing of the national anthem.

"YOUTH WEEK."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is proposed to observe a special "Youth Week" during the forthcoming Christmas holidays and celebrate the same in the city in some striking manner so as to bring home to, and impress upon every citizen the extreme and vital importance of the great Youth Movement now existing so vigorously all the world over.

It is too inadequately, if not seldom, appreciated what formidable storehouse of power and force the Youth of a country constitutes in itself; and how the fortunes and the steady onward progress of the world depend to a degree, yet unforeseen, upon a mass mobilisation and organisation of the youth energies and enthusiasm on an efficient and scientific basis,—youth holds in its bosom a complex of fundamental qualities and virtues,—a capacity for inexhaustible energy; a species of ability for high endeavour and noble enthusiasm; an amenability to the call of supreme idealism; generous emotions and magnanimous impulses etc., etc., which are now sadly wasted and frittered away in a purposeless and disordered manner and are thus irrevocably lost to the world and the worthy cause of progress—the aim of this vast Youth Movement is the consolidation and organisation of these youth energies and the vital youth spirit on an efficient and thorough basis in the services of the World and Humanity.

I have the greatest pleasure in inviting the co-operation of your Association in the celebration of the proposed "Youth Week" and I shall be extremely obliged by your kindly sending representatives of your Association for a preliminary meeting called for Thursday the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Youth Lodge premises to concert measures for the organisation of the "Youth Week". I do earnestly trust that you will kindly appreciate the motives and principles underlying the whole movement and will not fail to extend us your hearty and enthusiastic co-operation. Yours, etc.,

SUNDER KABADI.

October 12.

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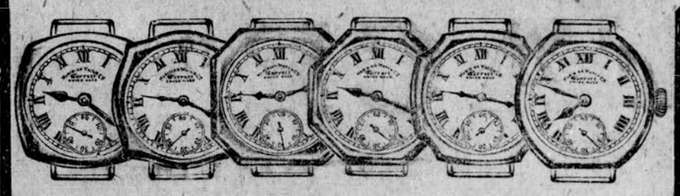

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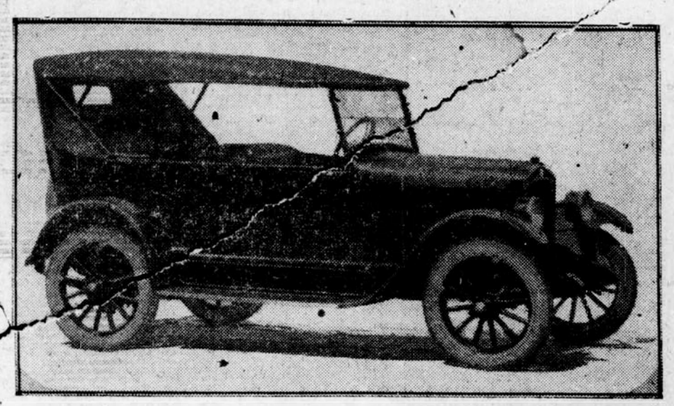

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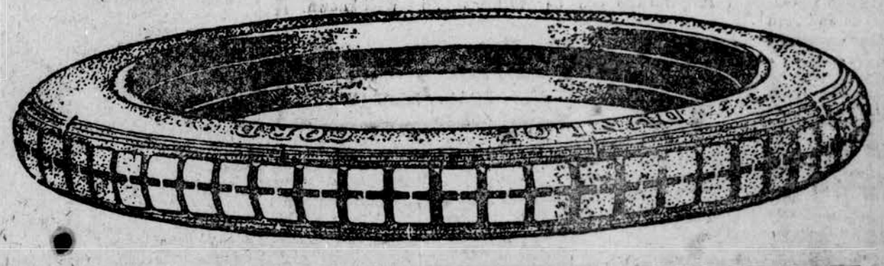

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